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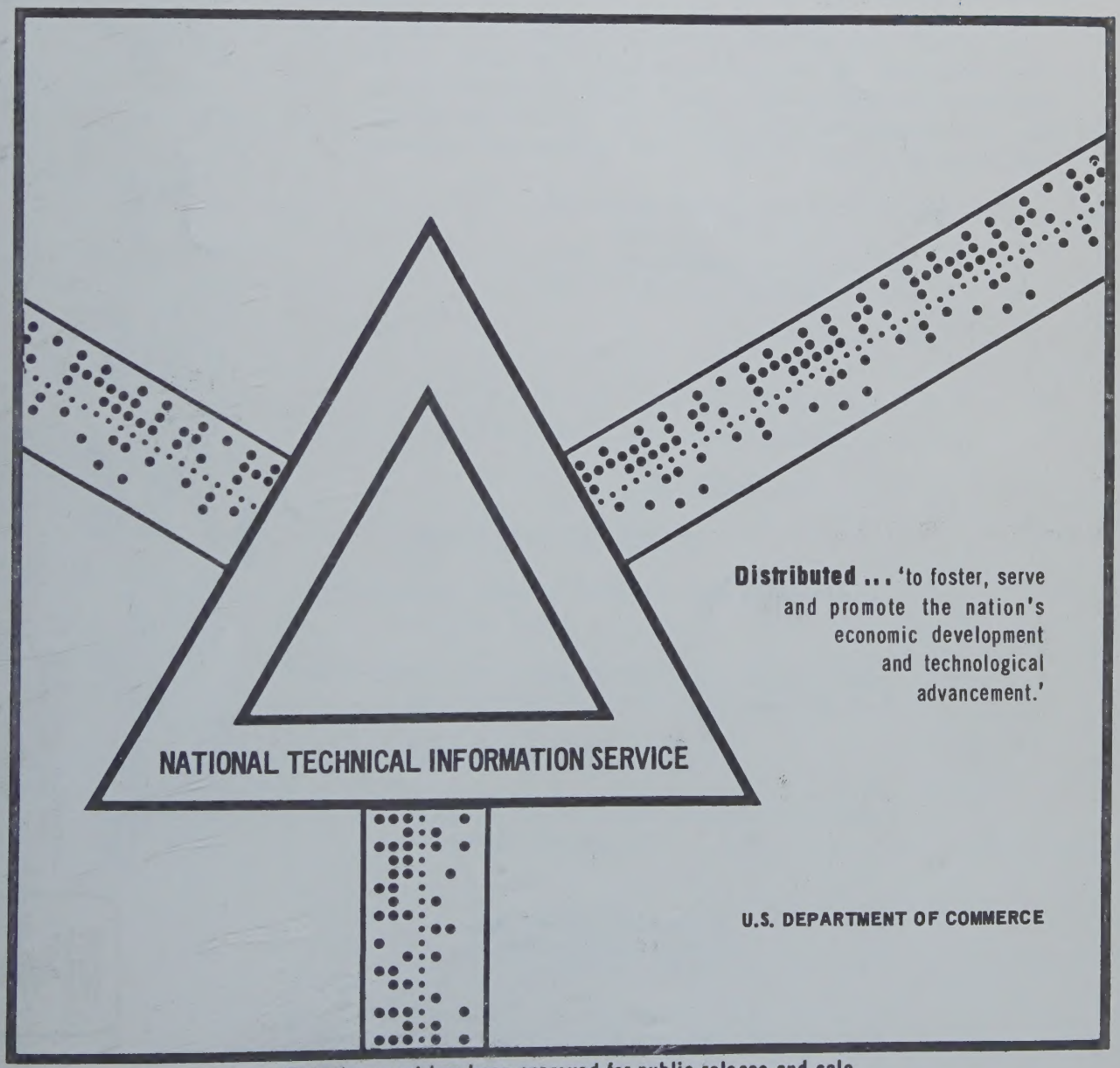
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CMP-SCMP-71-43

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5001-5003
October 26-29, 1971

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 26, 1971 No. 5001

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* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Voluntarily Uphold Centralized Leadership of the Party

- CCP committee of Yungch'eng hsien pays attention to conducting education among the "squad members" to strengthen regard for the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 10, 1971)

(NCNA Chengchou, October 9) Leading members of the CCP committee of Yungch'eng hsien, Honan Province, conscientiously carried out the Party's system of democratic centralism, incessantly strengthened their regard for the Party, persistently unified understanding, unified policies, unified plans, unified command and unified action on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and effectively strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." After its formation and establishment last year, the new CCP committee of this hsien paid great attention to conducting education among the "squad members" for strengthening their regard for the Party. They organized all to study Chairman Mao's brilliant Party building thought, energetically repudiated the towering crimes of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in undermining the Party's leadership and the Party's system of democratic centralism, and summed up their own experience in strengthening their regard for the Party and in upholding the centralized leadership of the Party.

Everybody realized that leadership of the Party meant leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought and leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, which was the fundamental assurance of victory for our various causes. As a result,

they became even more voluntary in upholding the Party's solidarity and unity and in serving as models in implementing the Party's system of democratic centralism and in complying with the Party's resolutions.

At the end of last year, a member of the hsien CCP committee who was just assigned to this hsien went to a production brigade to inspect the work of Party consolidation and Party building. But before familiarizing himself with the situation, he began to criticize the work of this production brigade, thus causing certain bad effects. Later, when the hsien CCP committee conducted some intensive investigation and study, it was found that achievements in the work of Party consolidation and Party building in this production brigade was the main thing. So it realistically corrected the view of this committee member.

This hsien CCP committee member also humbly examined his own mistakes and actively went to this production brigade to conduct self-criticism before the Party members and masses and took the lead to publicize and implement the decisions of the hsien CCP committee. This not only further pushed forward the work of Party consolidation and Party building in this production brigade, but also made closer the relation among the hsien CCP committee, basic level Party organizations and the masses of Party members.

In upholding the collective leadership of the CCP committee and the system of democratic centralism of the Party, the CCP Yungch'eng hsien committee imposed strict requirements on the "squad members" as well as helped them earnestly. Once a CCP committee member made arrangements for the trial cultivation of large square fields and building of broad roads in the commune without first putting his plans through collective discussion in the committee. Later the hsien CCP committee thought that such a way of acting was inconsistent with Chairman Mao's realistic style of work and that it violated the Party's principle of collective leadership. Therefore the committee stopped the building work and criticized and taught this committee member a lesson.

At the beginning, this hsien CCP committee member could not take it, so the leading members of the committee helped him earnestly by studying together with him Chairman Mao's teachings in this connection so as to make him truly realize that the committee's criticism against him was correct. From then on he always voluntarily reported important problems in his work to the hsien CCP committee, asked for discussions and voluntarily carried out resolutions of the hsien CCP committee.

Recently the hsien CCP committee decided to put a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and this CCP committee member in charge of the construction of a water conservation project. In the course of carrying out the resolution of the hsien CCP committee, the Party committee member led an investigation team to penetrate into several dozen production brigades in four communes to conduct on-the-spot surveys with basic level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to determine the site of the project. This resulted in a plan that was relatively consistent with reality and the masses greatly praised the project.

Yungch'eng hsien CCP committee holds that since people have different experience and are of different standards and also since they cannot have come into contact with exactly the same situation, it is entirely normal for the "squad members" to have divergent opinions about certain questions or even to have disputes among themselves. The question was how to unify such divergent opinions on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought so that the hsien CCP committee may carry out correct unification of these views on an extensive democratic basis. Their way of achieving this is like this: They lead everybody to study Chairman Mao's works with problems in mind, treat oneself and other people by the principle of one dividing into two, learn from one another mutually, adopt one another's strong points to make up for one's own shortcomings, persevere in truths, correct mistakes, and, in the meantime, organize everybody to penetrate deep into reality, conduct investigation and study, and use the practice of the masses to examine the correctness of one's own opinion.

After two months' work in this manner, opinions were unified and the CCP committee adopted the resolution.

In June this year rainy days continued after wheat was reaped. Some of the comrades proposed at a hsien CCP committee meeting to take emergency measures as wheat had already begun to sprout in some areas. But some comrades held that since a study class for the repudiation of revisionism and rectification and a study class for Party consolidation and Party building were under way, priority should be given to the grasping of these two study classes. Now, which of these two views was correct? Principal responsible comrades of the hsien CCP committee could not decide the matter off hand because they were not familiar with the actual situation at that time. So, the secretary and deputy secretary of the hsien CCP committee led all standing committee members who were not working in the field to go deep down in the fields and threshing grounds in spite of the rain, so as to survey carefully the damage sustained by the wheat.

They discovered that the extent of the damage was actually more serious than what was reported by some of the committee members and that if emergency measures were not taken immediately the harvest would be seriously damaged. Thus they held a series of standing committee meetings in the evenings to discuss the matter. Everybody's understanding was then quickly unified and a resolution was adopted to mobilize the entire hsien immediately to struggle against the continuous rain. Then they immediately organized more than 2,500 cadres to go to the 500-odd production brigades throughout the hsien under the leadership of all the members of the CCP committee together with the broad masses of commune members and basic level cadres to save the wheat. After seven or eight days of continuing struggle around the clock, they finally prevented a disaster and reaped the best harvest in history.

Another time when the hsien CCP committee was studying the cause for the backwardness of a production brigade, most of the comrades thought it was due to the question of work style and only a small number of committee members thought they could not yet come to such a conclusion from information available at that time. Although the CCP committee could have adopted a resolution

according to the views of the majority of members, it did not do so. After careful deliberation, the secretary of the hsien CCP committee discovered that the work of investigation and study of this "old, big and difficult" production brigade by the hsien CCP committee was indeed not penetrating enough and that a hasty decision should not be made.

So he went down deep into this production brigade together with the deputy secretary to conduct investigation and study. As a result, they discovered that the class enemy was secretly trying to undermine the unity among the cadres. Bearing this situation in mind, the hsien CCP committee sent a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to this "old, big and difficult" production brigade. Finally a vigorous situation in revolution and production was quickly brought about after the masses were mobilized to drag out the class enemy and unity strengthened in the leadership squad of the production brigade.

* * *

Resolutely Maintain Democratic Centralism, Strengthen Unity in the Leading Body

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 11, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton) By conscientiously and resolutely maintaining democratic centralism, the CCP Maoming Municipal Committee in Kwangtung Province correctly handles the relations between the secretary and the other members of the committee and between the individual and the collective, strengthens the fighting unity in the leading body of the Party committee and effectively guarantees the Party's centralized leadership.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full," the Maoming Municipal Committee, in dealing with a major issue, always holds collective discussions. In these discussions, the secretary of the municipal committee, in giving full play to democracy by letting each committee member speak freely, by placing problems on the table and by making decisions that are in keeping with actual conditions, enables the line, policy and tactics of the Party to be quickly implemented.

Last year, when the Maoming Municipal Committee was discussing the abolition of a redundant organ, the secretary of the municipal committee, without waiting for the others to express their views, was the first to make a speech, and when the others had no comment to make, had the resolution passed forthwith. However, after the meeting, the resolution could not be implemented. Later, the secretary of the municipal committee discovered by means of investigation that he had treated the matter too lightly. Actually the abolition of an organ involved the transfer and handling of a number of cadres as well as a great amount of rehabilitation work. Some of the municipal committee members who had given the problem more thoughtful attention than the secretary were unable to express any opinion owing to the hastiness of the decision. At a meeting of the municipal committee he made a conscientious self-criticism, studied the problem over again with the committee members, solicited the views of one and all, and drew up a resolution more in keeping with the actual situation.

From this incident, the municipal committee gained a great revelation and education, and for the sake of implementing democratic centralism better, adopted the following measures:

1. Before a meeting is held, a "notice to reassure the public" is put up so that everybody will be prepared.

2. When dealing with important problems that are complex or controversial more individual groundwork should be done in advance and hasty summing up should be avoided.

3. Such ideological stumbling blocks as new cadres being ashamed of their low level and old cadres afraid to say the wrong things should be removed. They should be encouraged to express divergent views boldly in the interest of the revolution.

4. Meetings should be given enough time so that all can say fully what they want to say.

Maoming Municipal Committee is a three-in-one combination leading body of the old, middle-aged and the young. In the municipal committee they are learning from one another and supporting one another in a common effort to do their work better. On one occasion a leading member of the municipal committee went to a production team in a rural area to investigate the state of implementation of the Party's economic policy there. In the investigation he discovered some problems in this production team, but being afraid that his judgment might not be accurate, dared not bring the matter up. Later, the secretary of the municipal committee also visited this production team and personally conducted a realistic investigation. Acquiring a large amount of information, he solved in time the problem of this team in the implementation of the economic policy. This leading member of the municipal committee, in accordance with the leadership style of the secretary of the municipal committee, combated self and repudiated revisionism, and deeply realized that only by keeping public interest to the fore could one be able to implement Chairman Mao's line, policy and plan resolutely.

On another occasion a deputy secretary of the Maoming Municipal Committee in charge of production, on the basis of actual conditions and in accordance with his own long experience in managing local industry, proposed that simultaneous with the development of the petroleum industry in Maoming some other basic industries should be developed as well. The secretary of the municipal committee felt that as Maoming was a petroleum city, the adoption of this proposal might have a distracting effect, so he did not actively give his support and pigeonholed the proposal. Later, by means of investigation and study and extensive listening of views from various quarters, the secretary of the municipal committee discovered that the development of light metal, coal mining, cement and chemical industries not only could stimulate the development of the petroleum industry but could also give support to agriculture. The result of the investigation bore out the correctness of the view of the deputy secretary. As a result of this incident he dug deeply into the root of his own thinking, and discovered that his short-sightedness was due mainly to his not being modest and prudent enough. He resolved to lay aside his officious air and humbly learn from the comrades.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Nothing is more important than mutual understanding, support and friendship between the secretary and the other committee members, between the Central Committee and its regional bureaus and between the regional bureaus and the district Party committees." From practice the leading members of the Maoming Municipal Committee realize that mutual understanding, support and friendship between the secretary and the

other committee members and between one committee member and another are an important guarantee for strengthening unity in the leading body of the Party committee. In the Maoming Municipal Committee, whenever achievements are obtained in work, everybody gives credit to the Party, and whenever problems occur in work, the No. 1 person voluntarily shoulders the blame and the committee members also set a stricter demand on themselves.

A leading member of the municipal committee, having been transferred from another place to Maoming, has shown activism and initiative in work. Once he was placed in charge of rearranging the water pipeline in the whole municipality, and because of his support for an incorrect view, brought about contradictions between the major enterprises and some local factories.

When this situation was reflected to the municipal committee, the secretary of the municipal committee by means of a deep-going investigation made a concrete analysis: This leading member, having been transferred to Maoming for only a short time, was not familiar with the historical conditions locally and therefore lacked comprehension of the over-all situation. In the past there were always troubles concerning the laying of the water pipeline in the municipality, and because he had not acquainted himself with the historical conditions, problems consequently appeared in his work.

At a meeting of the municipal committee, the secretary made an earnest examination of the oversight in his work and also visited the units concerned, voluntarily shouldering the responsibility. After that, he again looked the leading member up and recounted to him in great detail the relevant conditions and assisted him in the work of laying the water pipeline, bearing in mind the demands for water in various quarters much to the satisfaction of the units concerned.

* * *

BUREAUCRATIC PRACTICE

Shake Yourself Loose from Conferences and Go Among the Masses

- Leading cadres of Chanch'iao commune, Linhsiang hsien, Hunan Province, penetrate deep into reality and incessantly improve the style of leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 10, 1971)

(According to NCNA Changsha, October 9) The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Chanch'iao commune, Linhsiang hsien, Hunan Province, conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's instruction, "Organize a revolutionized leadership squad linked with the masses," persistently go deep into reality and among the masses, and effectively promote the revolutionized building of the leadership squad of the commune.

Some of the comrades of the leadership squad of this commune said in connection with their experience in persistently going deep into reality and among the masses: "When we exercise leadership in the office by relying upon conferences, telephone calls, documents, forms and reports, we make our subordinates very busy but we ourselves do not know clearly what is going on. When we go among the masses and exercise face-to-face leadership, we can do things realistically although this means harder work." Such experience was acquired by them through actual struggle.

In February this year the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of the commune decided to organize 3,000 laborers and send them to a barren mountain to make 2,500 mow of forest. At the beginning, some of the comrades held one telephone conference and conference of production brigade cadres after another and distributed many copies of an afforestation plan and plans for division of work, thinking that this was the only way to develop afforestation activities quickly. But since they stayed only in offices and went only to conferences, they failed to solve concrete problems arising at lower levels and afforestation activities were in reality not quickly developed.

Later, earnestly helped by the masses, they shook themselves loose from conferences, telephone calls, forms, reports, and led 25 cadres to the sites of afforestation in production brigades and production teams to grasp political and ideological education energetically and at the same time solved questions concerning the regulation of ownership of forests and the wages to be paid to the masses for afforestation, etc., according to the policies of the Party. In this way, they further mobilized the activeness of the masses and succeeded in making 2,500 mow of forest in only eight days' time.

This incident deeply educated the leadership squad of the commune and made it realize that although the original method was intended to speed up the process of afforestation, the result turned out to be just the opposite because methods of leadership divorced from reality and divorced from the

masses were adopted. The only way to translate the Party's guidelines and policies into action of the masses quickly was to go deep into reality and among the masses.

In the course of improving the style of leadership, the secretary of the CCP committee and concurrently the chairman of the revolutionary committee of this commune set a good example for the "squad members." This leading cadre took the lead to struggle against the practice of having too many conferences, too many documents, too many forms, too many reports and too many telephone calls. On the eve of the summer harvest this year, the hsien convened four conferences including one for the mobilization of personnel for the summer harvest and for anti-drought struggle and one for work on women. But how should the essence of these conferences be conveyed to the basic level? Some people advocated "doing the same," that is, convening the same four conferences in the communes. But this cadre was not in favor of this. He thought if they "did the same" instead of implementing the spirit in close conjunction with the actual situation in the communes, they would only be serving as "loudspeakers" and result in divorcing themselves from the masses, failing to do their work well and promoting bureaucratism in the leadership.

So he took comrades returning from these conferences in the hsien to three production brigades, taking along with them the essence of the instructions of the superior organizations, to conduct investigation and study, sum up experience separately, and grasp various living ideas. By combining the four conferences together on the basis of understanding of the spirit of the instructions of the superior organizations and of the actual situation at the basic level, they convened an on-the-spot meeting in one of the production brigades to exchange experience and implement the spirit on the spot. As a result, they solved the problems in only one and a half days.

In the course of persistently penetrating into reality and penetrating into the basic level, a small number of the comrades on the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Chanch'iao commune once thought that they were "familiar with the situation" and could exercise leadership just as well by sitting in the office. As a result, they were unwilling to go down to lower levels. In the meantime, there were also comrades who were afraid of hardship and fear that they could not take it once they went to the basic level.

Grasping these problems, the leadership squad of the commune organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The change of world outlook is a fundamental change," etc., struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism, repudiate idealist transcendentalism and the bourgeois idea of longing for a soft life, and made the "squad members" advance along the road of revolutionization incessantly.

One of the members of the CCP committee of the commune once tried to study and find out how to change the condition of the mountain areas of a production brigade. Thinking that he had over twenty years of experience in rural work behind him, he did not conduct any investigation on the spot

but formulated his plants in his office by relying on his so-called "impression" and "old experience." Thus he planned to build tea plantations on all of the nine hills along the highways of this production brigade.

However, all these hills were sandy and the masses were in the process of planting trees on them to preserve water and soil. If his plans were executed, forests would be destroyed and water and soil would be lost. As a result, his plans were rejected by the masses as soon as they were presented. Then, everybody studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerning going deep into reality and conducting of investigation and study together with this member of the CCP committee and made him realize that when one managed one's affairs inside one's office by relying only on "impression" and "old experience," one was bound to produce idealistic work estimations and idealistic work leadership which would bring about losses to the cause of the Party and the people.

After learninga lesson from this incident, this comrade began to step out of his office and perseveringly went deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study. Once when the masses proposed to develop Chilung Mountain into a tea plantation, he climbed up the mountain three times to conduct investigation on the spot and learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. As a result, he quickly grasped the condition of the soil layers, soil quality, sunshine and vegetation growth on the mountain, and made a plan which made it possible to develop the mountain and at the same time preserve water and soil. Everybody followed this plan of his and built more than 150 mow of tea plantation in only ten days' time. He was then greatly praised by the masses.

Now members of the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Chanch'iao commune regularly go deep into reality and among the masses and effectively improve their style of leadership. Since the beginning of this year, the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of this commune have held only half as many conferences as last year and sent two-thirds fewer forms to their subordinates, but the number of hours of participation in collective productive manual labor by leading members was increased by 40 percent over that of last year.

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CLASS STRUGGLE IN EDUCATION

The Proletariat Must Exercise Over-all Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie on the Educational Front

by

The Writing Group of Yunnan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 8, 1971)

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers have for long resisted Chairman Mao's proletarian educational guideline in a desperate bid to seize leadership on the educational front and a frenzied attempt to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line and to maintain by every means the rule of bourgeois intellectuals over our schools. To this end, they take the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature as a base for concocting a series of reactionary theories. Renegade and hidden traitor Lu Ting-i, commander of the cultural and educational front of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters, actually made the claim that under the proletarian dictatorship, the proletariat "cannot avoid cooperating with the bourgeoisie" on the educational front. Such an assertion cannot be more reactionary and blatant. A reactionary fallacy of this kind must be thoroughly criticized.

"Cooperation With the Bourgeoisie Unavoidable" Is a Reactionary Absurdity Concocted for the Introduction of the Revisionist Educational Line

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "In the present world, all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class guided by a particular political line." Education is an important component part of the superstructure. It belongs to a particular class in the service of particular politics. Class-transcending education divorced from politics is basically non-existent. It is either proletarian education or landlord-bourgeois education. In the educational area, it is either dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie or the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat. Cooperation of any kind between the two opposing classes of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is basically non-existent.

With a view to cooperation with the bourgeoisie on the educational front, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and other political swindlers concocted various reactionary fallacies claiming that "education is something clearly defined. It means imparting and acquiring knowledge or give and take in learning. This is all that education is." Can education be really divorced from class and politics to assume just the form of "imparting knowledge and acquiring knowledge"? An answer is best provided by a recollection of the history of class struggle on the educational front and a look of the counter-revolutionary sinister features of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and other political swindlers who in the two-line struggle on the educational front after our country's liberation advocated the line that proletarian "cooperation with the bourgeoisie is inevitable" on the educational front.

In a class society, the question of what knowledge is imparted by a school or to whom it is imparted has hitherto been marked with a profound class character and a clear-cut class content. In the "Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," Chairman Mao pointed out, "China has traditionally known of only culture for the landlords and no culture for the peasants." "Upon the collapse of rural landlord forces, a peasants' cultural movement gets started." This incisively underlines the class character of education.

Any class education aims at the training of successors according to the world outlook and political line of a given class. Toward the end of education serving the politics of a given class, knowledge imparted has a decisive role to play, especially distinguished by its class character. The ancient Spartan educational system was aimed at making education serve slave-owners and cultivating the talents of children of the slave-owning class and the nobility to rule the country and suppress the slaves. In medieval Europe, religious education and church education mushroomed everywhere with theology dominating everything else. The object was to maintain the privileges and rule of the feudal clergy. In such a society, all other knowledge and ideas incompatible with theological concepts were taken as "heretical" and excluded and suppressed.

In a capitalist society, just as Lenin pointed out, "The school has completely become a tool for bourgeois rule, impregnated with the bourgeois idea of classification and grading." (Speech at the All-Russian First Congress on Educational Work)

Revived Japanese militarism is now again vigorously drumming up "loyalty to the Emperor and love for the country," the "Yamato spirit" and "Bushido" spirit, and even makes the absurd claim that Northeast China is Japan's "lost paradise" and "hometown" and the Strait of Malacca the "lifeline" of Japan. Could all that has served to poison the people be anything but pure imperialist and militarist predatory "knowledge"? Not long ago, the Japanese Sato Government approved the publication of a primary school textbook of the period of the Second World War and planned an over-all revision of textbooks from the primary to the higher middle school in a frenzied attempt to push forward militarist education.

All this shows that in a bourgeois school "every sentence is motivated by bourgeois interests." (Lenin: The Task of the Communist Youth League) Similarly, to train children of workers and peasants as reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, we must give them proletarian education to enable them to establish a proletarian world outlook. The proletariat has hitherto favored the imparting of socialist cultural knowledge to students under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that students can achieve an all-round development in the moral intellectual and physical fields. Presentation of education as pure knowledge-imparting by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and other political swindlers is prompted by ulterior motives as they brush aside the class character of education and oppose youth education with the proletarian world outlook as a guide.

As to the question of to whom knowledge should be imparted, this takes on a still stronger class character. There can absolutely be no educational equality between the exploiting and the exploited classes. With a view to "cooperation with the bourgeoisie" on the educational front, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and other political swindlers have vigorously advocated the line that "the good and the bad are equally amenable to education" and come out with the statement: "Confucius said, 'The good and the bad are equally amenable to education.' Is it right? I say right. So that is what it should be."

The truth is the very opposite of such an assertion. From time immemorial, the place of a school has hitherto been monopolized by the exploiting class and its children. Did not Confucius, a champion of the line, "both the good and the bad are equally amenable to education," advocate at the same time the deceptive policy that "we may make the people perform a duty but not tell them the reasons why"? This pierces through the painted mask covering up the line that "both the good and the bad are equally amenable to education." The feudal society of China ruled by the Confucian school of thought, "has hitherto known of only culture for the landlords and no culture for the peasants."

In a bourgeois society, "even a secondary school free of charge is still a class school because what a student spends on board and room in seven or eight years is many times over the tuition and only a very small minority can afford that." (Lenin: A Typical Case of Illusional Planning of Populism) Even if admitted to such a school, a small number of children of workers and peasants are bound to get corroded and enslaved by the bourgeois world outlook. Just as Lenin said, "Education for these youths is aimed at training for the bourgeoisie ideal slaves capable of creating profits for the master and yet without disturbing the latter's peace and quiet." (The Tasks of the Communist Youth League)

Take the history of Yunnan University for instance. When "Tunglu University," a forerunner of Yunnan University, was established in 1922, the militarists in the area of Yunnan cried that the university was set up to "cultivate talent for the country." The institute was actually meant to "cultivate talent" for the semi-feudal, semi-colonial breakaway state of feudal militarism in support of its shaky reactionary rule. Of the first group of 29 graduates from the university in 1928, twenty-eight joined the reactionary political circles after graduation. Among them eight or nine out of ten acted as bogus hsien magistrates or reactionary officials of the same rank. This fact is a commentary on the reactionary militarist line, "Cultivate talent for the state." It also serves as an eloquent testimony to the class character of school education.

Lenin concisely pointed out, "One of the false bourgeois representations is the belief that a school can be divorced from politics." (Speech at the All-Russian First Congress of Educational Work) That Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and other political swindlers have vigorously advocated "inevitable cooperation with the bourgeoisie" on the educational front is completely aimed at creating counter-revolutionary fallacies to help push their

counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. It is also motivated by the desire to hand to the bourgeoisie on a platter absolute leadership exercised by the Communist Party over schools politically, ideologically, organizationally and professionally under the proletarian dictatorship. Their goal is nothing but a vain attempt to transform proletarian education into bourgeois education to serve their vicious plot for a capitalist comeback.

Main Evil of "Inevitable Cooperation with the Bourgeoisie" Is To Maintain the Rule of Bourgeois Intellectuals Over Schools

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership for the whole people of China. Without such a core, a socialist enterprise cannot succeed." In compliance with Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, socialist schools must insist on the leadership of the working class, i.e., the leadership of the Party. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, school education cannot possibly serve proletarian politics and is liable to get lost and disoriented. Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's directive on strengthened Party leadership over educational work and exhausted every means to eliminate Party leadership over schools. To hand down this "hereditary domain" long occupied by the exploiting classes, they stopped at nothing in advocating the proletariat's "inevitable cooperation with the bourgeoisie" on the educational front. The main evil of it is to maintain the rule of bourgeois intellectuals over schools and let the bourgeoisie continue its dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front.

Toward this counter-revolutionary vicious goal, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers openly made a hullabaloo: "Revolution is not necessarily placed under communist leadership." They wickedly blasted Party leadership over schools as "play acting," and "blind command," declaring that "laymen are incapable of leading professionals." They came out with such lines as, "Technique cannot be led by the Party whose business is politics"; "Scientists must lead science, artists lead the arts and musicians lead the musical field." They even advocated the establishment of a "3-3 system" leading body, i.e., a leading squad composed of representatives of the three sections of people among the intellectuals, Left, middle and Right, in place of Party leadership. They should have shamefacedly claimed that to train successors we must "rely on" the bourgeoisie and that "if divorced from the bourgeoisie, whom can we turn to for instruction and how can we train our own intellectuals"? To serve the aim of drugging and deceiving youths and adolescents, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and their kind dragged into the Party certain not yet transformed bourgeois intellectuals and even Kuomintang agents and diehard anti-communists, put a red mantle over them, and assign them to leadership posts at various levels in the educational department. These people were made to exercise absolute leadership over schools and allowed to freely push the revisionist educational line and exercise ruthless dictatorship over the proletariat.

To smash Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and other political swindlers' counter-revolutionary vicious plot for the seizure of leadership on the educational front, we must never forget class struggle and never forget proletarian dictatorship and must doggedly place Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of schools and let absolute leadership over the socialist university be firmly grasped in the hands of the proletariat.

Penetratingly Criticize the Reactionary Fallacy, "Inevitable Cooperation With the Bourgeoisie" and Thoroughly Put an End to Bourgeois Intellectuals' Rule Over Schools

In 1964, at a time when Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters was staging a vehement counter-attack against the proletariat, Lu Ting-i produced the reactionary fallacy that the proletariat must "inevitably cooperate with the bourgeoisie" on the educational front. This was no sheer accident. The counter-revolutionary absurdity was aimed at serving the counter-revolutionary plot in a vain attempt to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship.

The poison of so-called proletarian "cooperation with the bourgeoisie being inevitable" on the educational front lies in "cooperation." It is a vain attempt to reconcile contradictions, eliminate struggle, oppose revolution and the proletarian dictatorship and win the proletariat over to the side of the bourgeoisie through "cooperation." It is an attempt at class capitulation from "cooperation" to "two merged into one," so that the educational front becomes a field dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. This represents the reactionary essence of the line of "inevitable cooperation with the bourgeoisie" promoted on the educational front by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers.

In fact, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i are just using such false slogans as "equality" and "cooperation" to protect the bourgeoisie and oppose the proletariat, and work toward a bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat. In those schools ruled by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, workers and peasants and cadres suffered and the children of workers and peasants were oppressed and young students corrupted. At that time, did Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the educational front maintain equal and cooperative relations with the proletariat? No. All they did was to exercise bourgeois dictatorship ruthlessly.

In the "Notification" of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on May 16, 1966--a historical document personally worked out by the great leader Chairman Mao--it was pointed out: "Proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie, proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, proletarian dictatorship in the superstructure including various cultural areas, proletarian efforts toward the continuous elimination of bourgeois representatives who have wormed their way into the Party to fight the red banner by lifting a red banner--on all these fundamental problems how can there be room left for any equality?" "With them our struggle can only be one of life or death.

With them our relationship can absolutely not be one of any equality but one of one class oppressing another, i.e., one of proletarian autocracy or dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The relationship cannot be anything else."

For long, on the educational front there has hitherto existed struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines, i.e., struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the seizure of leadership on the educational front. Such a struggle is an important component part of the whole social struggle.

The great leader Chairman Mao has hitherto attached importance to the struggle on the educational front. Chairman Mao has not only formulated for our Party a general line for various historical periods and a general policy but also worked out a whole set of lines and policies for proletarian educational revolution. He also personally led many major struggles of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie on the educational front. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of Communist Party members, CYL members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals on the educational front have launched many campaigns in resisting and fighting Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line and the old educational system, and have made some progress in the educational field. But because Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk put a handful of renegades, enemy agents and capitalist-roaders in charge of educational departments and vehemently pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line in a stubborn effort to maintain the bourgeois educational system, educational guidelines and methods, a serious situation arose with the bourgeois elements ruling over our schools.

In 1966, in the "May 7" directive, Chairman Mao concisely pointed out: "The system of schooling must be simplified and an educational revolution carried out. The phenomenon of bourgeois intellectuals ruling over our schools can no longer be allowed to go on." Chairman Mao's brilliant directive declared the thorough bankruptcy the counter-revolutionary plot of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and others. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated by Chairman Mao smashed the counter-revolutionary dictatorship of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters over the educational front. From July 27, 1968, under Chairman Mao's slogan, "The working class must exercise leadership in all fields of endeavor," the working class and its most reliable allies--the poor and lower-middle peasants--teamed up with PLA fighters to form workers and PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams which moved breezily into schools to break the bourgeois intellectuals' monopoly on everything. The great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution began to bring about a basic change in the phenomenon of bourgeois intellectuals ruling over our schools.

Historical experience is worth noting. Practice of struggle shows that under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, education remains an important front where the proletariat is in a life-and-death struggle with the bourgeoisie. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because

the proletariat had not yet formed its own great force of intellectuals, the bourgeoisie tried every means to turn the schools into a place for the training of bourgeois intellectuals and a tool for wrecking proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. The victory scored in the great proletarian cultural revolution brought about a fundamental change in the situation on the educational front. But the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is still not at its end. For the proletariat to beat the bourgeoisie, we must "practice over-all dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all cultural areas." Struggle remains a protracted and arduous one and calls for our persevering efforts. We must lift still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly criticize the reactionary fallacy of proletarian "cooperation with the bourgeoisie being inevitable" on the educational front spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and other political swindlers. We must also put a complete end to the rule of bourgeois intellectuals over schools politically, ideologically and organizationally and consolidate the working class' leadership over schools and the proletarian dictatorship, so that schools can forge triumphantly ahead always along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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RURAL EDUCATION

Run Political Night Schools Well and Put Rural Education on a Universal Basis

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 9, 1971)

Situated in the area of the Lihsia River, Hanyang brigade of Kuo-ts'un commune, Chiangtu hsien, Kiangsu Province, is known as a "water village" because it is crisscrossed by a network of waterways. Before liberation, here "only the landlords got the benefit of culture but the peasants had no culture." After liberation, a change came but due to the interference of arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants had still not undergone a thorough change in their backward cultural features.

The raging torrents of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Poor and lower-middle peasants took over schools and seized power in the cultural field. In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "To eliminate illiteracy among 80 percent of the population of China is an important task for the new China," the Party branch of Hanyang brigade launched a political night school in October, 1967 in line with local features to meet particular needs. Over 90 percent of the young and able-bodied youths of the whole brigade took up studies. In the political night school, politics and culture were studied. Basically universalized was rural education was basically universalized.

In putting education on a universal basis, Hanyang brigade paid attention to the crisscrossing river patterns of the local area. In line with the feature of distribution over a wide area and practical needs of poor and lower-middle peasants, the brigade resorted to various instruction patterns:

(1) Big Class: The students in mind are young and able-bodied people. With due regard to such factors as the preoccupation of young and able-bodied people with household chores and child care in their spare time, etc., the method of classifying men and women into two different classes for study on an every-other-day rotary basis is adopted. Such a practice helps their preparation for household work and their concentration on study. The large number of young and able-bodied people assigned to this class become the main target of anti-illiteracy work. Basically, every production team has such a class in operation.

(2) Small Class: Youths and solescents constitute its target of instruction. In the past, due to Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line calling for closure, strangling and suppression, the great majority of these people were shut out of the whole-day school. Those in the 13-18 age group constitute a main leading force in the rural anti-illiteracy effort. For them primary school textbooks were adopted with instructions given in

politics, culture and revolutionary culture and art. Military physical training is combined with militia training once a week for the benefit of the students.

(3) Special Class: It is mainly devoted to those women encumbered with heavy household work and plentiful of children, and the aged, feeble, and sickly and crippled. Under the unified tutorship of night school teachers, they are assigned to "small class" students who respectively commit themselves to their instruction by using spare time. The study time for the special class varies, guided by the principle of no interference with production.

In arranging study time, the political night school has attained the aim of taking seasonal and regional factors into consideration. Generally, winter and spring see concentrated night study, and busy summer and autumn seasons, scattered study as made possible before and after work or in the fields and at worksites.

In study, the night school adheres to the principle of taking the study of politics as a spur to the study of culture, and the study of culture as a stimulation to better study of politics. Such a principle is taken as a guide to anti-illiteracy work. Main efforts are directed toward "combination" in three aspects:

(1) The study of culture is combined with the study of Chairman Mao's works. "Quotations from Chairman Mao" and Chairman Mao's works and especially "the three constant read articles" are listed as the chief component part of the study program for various classes. Students are required to study with understanding, keep alive their memory and make creative application. They are also to be capable of discussing and writing, in order to meet the goal of a literacy class.

(2) The study of culture is combined with rural class struggle. The night school associates rural class education with the study of Chairman Mao's writings on the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism on the one hand, and the study of the art of writing articles devoted to small comments and mass criticism and accounting knowledge on the other. Everyone is led to plunge into the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside.

(3) The study of culture is combined with the cultivation of scientific plots. The night school combines production practice with the study of the "8-point code for agriculture" and of knowledge related to rural safety in the use of electricity, the planting of double-cropping rice and the application of various kinds of insecticides and chemical fertilizers. The aim of studying and practicing at the same time is achieved. Over the past few years, the students have cultivated new strains of rice and adopted new techniques. An effective boost is given to the mass campaign for scientific farming of this brigade.

Hanyang brigade has doggedly adopted various instruction patterns and energetically launched a campaign for universal education. The cultural level of the peasants is raised considerably. The poor and lower-middle peasants say elatedly, "The political night school is well-run. An upsurge is whipped up in living study and application. In fighting illiteracy in revolution, we are clear-headed and sharp-eyed, with consciousness running high."

(The Cultural-Educational Bureau of the Revolutionary Committee of Chiangtu Hsien, Kiangsu Province, and the Corresponding Group of the Kuots'un Commune)

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EXPORT FAIR

China's 1971 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1971)

china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair ceremoniously opened here today.

several thousand trade personages from dozens of countries and regions on the five continents, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao attended the opening ceremony on invitation and were warmly greeted by the leading members and staff members of the fair.

the current fair is being held in an excellent situation. in which china's socialist revolution and socialist construction have reached a new high and her diplomatic relations with foreign countries are developing with each passing day. the exhibits reflect the new victories the chinese people have won in the political, ideological, economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and medical fields under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and by conscientiously implementing the great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". the fair demonstrates the chinese people's firm determination to "unite to win still greater victories" under the leadership of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china.

today, red flags flew over kwangchow's haichu square where the fair is located. the building housing the fair was newly decorated. there is a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao in the center of the entrance hall. on the two sides of the hall are huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin.

as the fair opened at nine o'clock this morning, the guests streamed in to go round all the pavilions.

on display in one of the pavilions are works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, in editions of various languages printed in china. the deeds of more than 40 advanced collectives and individuals in the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought are shown in pictures, models and other exhibits. they are selected from the country's 29 provinces (not including taiwan province), municipalities and autonomous regions. their deeds show that the country-wide mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is developing in ever greater depth.

the exhibits in the pavilion of chemicals, health and medicines reflect the victories scored by the chinese medical and scientific workers in implementing chairman mao's proletarian line on health work.

the spreading and deepening of the mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and the liveliness and vigour found everywhere in china's countryside are illustrated by pictures, models and samples of products on display in the pavilions devoted to this mass movement, and the pavilions for native products, animal husbandry and other

rural side-occupations. the exhibits show that in the mass movement to learn from tachai, many people's communes and production brigades in the countryside are conscientiously implementing chairman mao's instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" and are speeding up the pace of their farming mechanization. a greater variety of agricultural machines are on show at the fair than at previous fairs. many of them are new products.

the pavilions devoted to the mass movement of "in industry, learn from taching" and to the light, textile, chemical, machine building, instrument and meters and mining and metallurgical industries highlight the ever deepening mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield on china's industrial front. this oilfield, a standard-bearer commended by the great leader chairman mao, is shown vigorously and triumphantly advancing ahead at an accelerated pace, and its shining example inspires many visitors. the total footage of drilling completed by the heroic taching oil-well drilling workers in the first half of this year was 160.6 per cent above the same period of last year. they completed the 1971 drilling quota by mid-september, more than three months ahead of schedule. after achieving high and stable crude oil output in the last ten years, the taching workers registered in the first six months of this year a total crude oil output 30.8 per cent over the same period of 1970. many exhibits in these pavilions depict the new successes scored in china in stepping up the construction of mines.

the fair gave a reception this evening. chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the fair and other leading members yuan teh-liang and lin li-ming spoke at the reception. speaking on behalf of the china export commodities fair and the kwangtung provincial and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees respectively, they extended a warm welcome to the guests attending the fair. they said that in line with our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the fair would continue to carry out the socialist policy for foreign trade, the policy of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of what one has for what one needs, and make new contribution to developing trade and to enhancing the friendly relations with other countries and regions in the world.

chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, toasted the guests attending the fair.

leading members of the kwangtung provincial and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees attended the reception.

also present were heads and members of diplomatic missions in china and members of the trade delegations of various countries who are now in kwangchow, and members of the visiting albanian scientific and technical delegation.

after the reception, the guests attended the exhibition performances of gymnastics and basketball given by chinese sportsmen.

POWER INDUSTRY

Mountainous Yunnan Province Develops Power Industry

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 16, 1971)

yunnan province on china's southwest highland has developed the power industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results in carrying out the party's general line for building socialism.

over 90 per cent of the counties in the province are now provided with electricity. workers in the power industry and people of various nationalities in the province completed power stations over the past four years with a total capacity equal to that of the power stations put into operation in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

mountainous yunnan is crisscrossed by rivers and has abundant resources for hydraulic power. guided by the party's general line for building socialism, the people rapidly completed a large number of big and medium-sized power stations and plants and many small hydro-electric power stations in the big leap forward year of 1958. but later the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line that affected yunnan's construction of power industry. workers in the power industry and poor and lower-middle peasants in the province have criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line since the beginning of the cultural revolution and heightened their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. since then, yunnan's power industry has expanded.

more than 2,500 small and medium-sized power stations and plants have been completed since the founding of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee. a proportionate number of sub-stations and high-tension transmission lines have been added. these made new contributions to yunnan's industrial and agricultural production and helped the province take on a new look.

guided by mao tsetung thought and following china's own road for developing industry, yunnan has accelerated building projects in the power industry. a big hydro-electric power station was less than half completed after ten years because somebody wanted things ostentatious and foreign. under the leadership of the provincial revolutionary committee, the workers and revolutionary technicians last year criticized the bourgeois ideas which guided the former design, made on-the-spot investigations and a design that suited to local conditions. as a result, the remainder of the project was completed in only eight months and the cost was cut by half.

in developing its power industry, yunnan province has adhered to the principle of the simultaneous undertaking of big, medium-sized and small projects, with the emphasis on medium-sized and small ones. workers in the power industry and the people of various nationalities used local materials and simple methods. the poor and lower-middle peasants made lime and mixed it with mud instead of buying cement, and made stone and wooden pipes instead of steel ones. they equipped the power stations with simple water

turbines they made themselves. the province now has more than 2,900 small hydro-electric power stations. of these, more than 2,600 were built by the communes, brigades and production teams by relying on their collective strength. many counties and municipalities in northwest and south yunnan have built small hydro-electric power stations. this has facilitated the rapid expansion of small industrial enterprises in these localities and of the power-irrigated acreage. it has provided many villages inhabited by minority nationalities with electric light and power for procession farm and sideline produce.

OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Southeast China Hsien Makes Big Advance in Agricultural Production

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 16, 1971)

mountainous futing county in coastal fukien province, southeast china, has made tremendous changes in its agricultural production in just two years. the county party organization and revolutionary committee have resolutely carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line and conducted a down-to-earth mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace setter in agriculture.

the county's per-hectare grain yield last year topped six tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. this is nearly double the county's 1969 figure. despite serious drought this year, the county's early rice harvest was 4.5 tons per hectare, and the total output was 60 per cent over last year's. a sharp increase was also registered in tea leaves, pigs and aquatic and forestry products.

with mountains on three sides, the coastal county has 70 per cent of its farmland scattered on the mountains. the peasants had long grown one crop of rice a year because of the cold weather. after they set up agricultural cooperatives in 1955, the peasants began improving their farming system and grew two crops of rice a year on the coastal plains. still it was regarded as impossible to grow two crops in the mountains, so the output there remained low.

after the founding of the county revolutionary committee, some leading members went to more than 70 production brigades of 13 communes in the mountain areas to investigate the possibility of growing two rice crops a year. they held discussions with local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. they found that the futing mountain area generally had a frost-free period of 220 days. if early ripening strains were used and proper measures were taken to catch up with the season, two rice crops could be grown.

they deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai and firmly grasped the fundamental task of educating the people with mao tsetung thought. over 6,660 hectares were sown to two crops of rice last year, three times the 1969 figure. the harvest was good. the double-cropping acreage

was extended this year to 12,000 hectares. two crops of rice are grown on the plains and mountain slopes over 1,000 metres above sea level.

leading members of the futing county party committee and revolutionary committee concentrated on various typical examples according to diverse natural conditions.

the party committee and the revolutionary committee summed up the experience of the typical cases and used it to guide their over-all work. leading members of the county went to work at selected spots in production brigades. mao tsetung thought propoganda teams were sent to these brigades to help them use mao tsetung thought to educate people well.

influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, production in the liumei brigade of the chengkuan people's commune was very low though the natural conditions were among the best in the county. the state supplied the brigade 100 tons of food grain every year.

leading members of the county went to work last year in the brigade as a selected spot. they organized the cadres and masses there to study chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. these raised their consciousness of carrying out the policy of self-reliance and hard struggle. the brigade grasped grain production well and at the same time went in for raising more pigs and expanding tea and fruit cultivation and fishery. grain output per hectare was 12.7 tons on an average last year. the early rice this year averaged 6.8 tons per hectare. now the brigade has surplus grain. these rapid changes encouraged other brigades to make further efforts.

leading the masses in learning from tachai, the party and revolutionary committees are good at bringing the socialist entnusiasm of the masses into play. so they have overcome various difficulties and won one victory after another. when the people of the whole county, full of revolutionary vigour, were working to enlarge double-cropping rice fields in the spring of last year, a cold snap struck and there was rain for three months. many rice seedlings rotted. a handful of class enemies took the chance to conduct disruptive activities. the leading members of the county went among the masses and studied chairman mao's works with them. they defeated the enemy's sabotage. the masses were fully aroused to fight the natural disasters. to make up for the rotted seedlings, they introduced a method that took shorter time to nurse seedlings. the cadres and masses also found ways to overcome the difficulties arising from the shortage of manpower for the busy farm work.

the chinchien production brigade of pailin people's commune located in a nigh mountain area has much land but not enough manpower. with the extension of rice acreage this problem became more acute during the transplanting season. because the party members and cadres took the lead and the commune members showed great enthusiasm, the brigade was able to finish its rice transplanting plan in time. the brigade raised its grain yield per hectare to 7.8 tons last year as against 2.93 tons in 1969. total yield was 2.5 times the 1969 figure. it has become an advanced unit in learning from tachai.

the county was hit by an unusual drought this spring. six out of the nine big streams and 15 out of the 16 reservoirs

dried up. the leading members of the party and revolutionary committees went among the cadres and commune members and studied with them chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and the heroic exploits of tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants. this further brought the socialist initiative of the masses into play.

all the members of the kowan production brigade of chienchi commune pitched in. when they used up all the water in their 18 wells, they fetched water from far away by boat or with shoulder pole. they overcame the drought in three months of hard work and ensured that spring ploughing and sowing could be done. the average early rice yield this year was 5.31 tons, topping that of last year by 0.9 tons.

FISHERY PRODUCTION

Sinkiang Develops Fishery Production

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 15, 1971)

people of various nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region are raising more fish by making fuller use of lakes, rivers and reservoirs. the region's fish output last year was more than 20 times that in 1955, the year the region was founded.

sinkiang has a dozen rivers and more than 40 lakes with a wide variety of fish. apart from some 20 big fish breeding grounds, the region's state farms and people's communes are also raising fish.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees of many places have in the past few years strengthened leadership in fish breeding. in an effort to carry out chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", they organized the people to raise fish alongside the development of agriculture and livestock breeding.

with the help of local people's liberation army units, members of the people's communes near buluntokha lake in northern sinkiang built a canal between the lake and the irtish river, leading the river water to irrigate farmland and, at the same time, they put fish fry into the lake. as a result, they got a good grain harvest and fishery production went up.

the revolutionary committee of the changki hui autonomous chou mobilized the people to breed fish in reservoirs. the number of reservoirs used for this purpose increased from 19 to 56 this year and the number of fish fry is equal to the total for the dozen years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in developing fisheries, the people and cadres of various nationalities have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. they collect and breed fish fry and hatch them by artificial methods. in the past, sinkiang used to transport fish fry from other parts of the country by air. the great distance and high transportation costs made it impossible to meet local needs. since 1966, the masses

and technicians on various fish breeding grounds, farms and communes have broken with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their mind to make new achievements in hatching fry, including grass carp and carp after many experiments. the number of fish fry hatched by several big fish breeding grounds this year was more than 10 million.

the region also pays attention to the breeding and migration of fine species of fish. fry of a dozen kinds of them have been taken in recent years by car to poszuteng lake and reservoirs in southern sinkiang from irtish river in the north.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Gymnastic Team Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1971)

the albanian gymnastic team left here by air at noon today for changsha after concluding a friendly visit to shanghai. the team leader is saim bejta and the deputy leader is anastas bojaxhiu.

the albanian gymnastic team arrived here from nanking on the 11th. the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms on the evening of the 13th. after the ceremony, the albanian and shanghai gymnasts gave a friendly exhibition to 5,000 spectators. their sterling performance drew warm applause.

a banquet was given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee to welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms at noon yesterday. wang hsiu-chen, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and team leader saim bejta spoke at the banquet. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms expressed their revolutionary friendship and proposed toasts to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

while in shanghai, the albanian gymnasts visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a school and the children's palace, and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". wherever they went, they were accorded a warm welcome by the revolutionary people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Trade Union Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

the british trade union delegation led by dorothy birch left here by plane yesterday for visits to southern china before going home. the delegation has visited places in peking and yenan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of organizations concerned including tang ming-chao and hsing chu-fang.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

President of Cameroon Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

ahmadou ahidjo, president of the federal republic of cameroon, received on october 14 chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from yaounde.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Ambassador Presents Gifts to Ceylon Government

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 15, 1971)

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china presented to the ceylon government three walking tractors and three rubber-tyred carts and all related data as gifts from the chinese government at a ceremony here this morning.

hector kobbekaduwa, minister of agriculture and lands, accepted the gifts on behalf of the ceylon government.

ambassador ma tzu-ching and minister h. kobbekaduwa spoke at the ceremony. in his speech, the chinese ambassador warmly praised the achievements made by the industrious and courageous ceylonese people under the leadership of the late prime minister mr. bandaranaike and the present government led by mrs. bandaranaike. he said that the friendly relations between china and ceylon will grow day by day through mutual assistance and support.

minister kobbekaduwa thanked the chinese government for the gifts. he spoke warmly of the cordial relations between ceylon and china, and wished that the ceylon-china relations be strengthened in the years to come.

the ceremony was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Photo Exhibition on China Opens in Copenhagen

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 15, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened at the municipal hall of copenhagen yesterday.

the exhibition is jointly sponsored by the embassy of the people's republic of china in denmark and the danish association for cultural relations with china.

egon weidekamp, speaker of the municipal partiament, inaugurated the opening ceremony. present on the occasion were mrs. k.r. lauridsen, president of the danish association for cultural relations with china, and yueh liang, chinese ambassador to denmark.

kjeld willumsen, director of the protocol department of the danish foreign ministry, sven ebbesen, director of the press bureau of the danish foreign ministry, other government officials and more than 120 people including diplomatic envoys of various countries and personages of danish cultural and press circles attended the ceremony.

the municipal council of copenhagen gave a reception for the ceremony.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friendly Personage Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

the french friendly personage michelle loi left here by air yesterday to tour southern china before going home. the french friend had visited peking, sian, yenan and taiyuan.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 14, 1971)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a reception here yesterday in connection with the opening of the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction.

among the more than two hundred guinean friends from various circles present at the reception were mamouna toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party; nenekhaly camara condetto, secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of scientific research; diallo abdoulaye, secretary of state in charge of rural economy and handicraft; camara thiecoura, secretary of state in charge of public health; and salifou toure, secretary of state in charge of public affairs and labour.

present also were diplomatic envoys from various countries.

han ke-hua and mamouna toure spoke at the reception.

after acquainting the guests with the successes the chinese people have won in socialist construction, han ke-hua said that the chinese people led by chairman mao and the guinean people led by president sekou toure have forged profound friendship in the protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. "we are deeply convinced that the ties of friendly cooperation and militant friendship will be further developed and strengthened in the years to come."

mamouna toure in his speech extended, in the name of the guinean people, the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and president sekou toure, sincere and warm congratulations to the chinese people on the great achievements they scored in socialist construction under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung.

the guinean people highly appreciated the friendly and fraternal relations between guinea and china. "we pledge that such relations will be daily strengthened," he said.

an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples prevailed at the reception.

after the reception the guests visited the exhibition.

Guinean National Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Leave Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1971)

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams led by mamadou toure left here for changsha by air at noon today after a friendly visit to shanghai.

the guinean basketball teams arrived here from nanking on october 9. on the same day the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome all the members of the teams. on the evening of the 11th, the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a welcoming ceremony at the chiangwan indoor stadium. the guinean men's and women's basketball teams had two friendly exhibition matches with the shanghai men's and women's basketball teams and were warmly received by the shanghai spectators.

during their stay in shanghai, the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, a rural people's commune and a school. they also attend a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl."

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Special Envoy to Attend Celebrations in Iran of 2,5000th Anniversary of Founding of Persian Empire

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, president of the academy of sciences and historian, and his eight assistants including ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, left here by special plane on the morning of october 11 to attend the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire upon the invitation of the government of the kingdom of iran.

present at the airport to see them off were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, chi fang and hu yu-chih, and leading members of the departments concerned yu li-chun, shih huang, wang hai-jung, yeh cheng-chang, chou chueh and chin li-sheng.

pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser was also present at the airport.

as n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo fell ill on his way to iran, the people's republic of china decided that chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung go as the special envoy of the people's republic of china to attend the celebrations. special envoy chang tung arrived in iran on october 14.

Chinese Special Envoy Arrives in Shiraz, Iran

(NCNA-English Shiraz, Iran, Oct. 14, 1971)

special envoy of the people's republic of china and ambassador to pakistan chang tung, arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire at the invitation of the imperial government of iran.

he was greeted at the airport by iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and bahrami, chief of protocol of the iranian foreign ministry. wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in iran was present on the occasion.

the chinese special envoy will take part in all festivities of the celebrations held in shiraz, persepolis and teheran.

heads of state and government or their representatives from about sixtynine countries arrived here yesterday and today to attend the celebrations.

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Iranian Embassy in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of iran in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and Japanese Friends in Peking See Revolutionary Ballet Performed by Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, together with samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, and hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, kenzo nakajima, torao miyagawa and other japanese friends now visiting peking, this evening saw the revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the famous japanese matsuyama ballet group.

also attending were:

ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran, thiounn mumm, duong sam ol, huot sambath and chea san, and van piny, vice-minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny, and cambodian diplomatic envoys to friendly countries; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned including wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, keng piao, chi peng-fei, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, wang kuo-chuan, huang tso-chen, shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien and hao liang.

during the interval, premier chou en-lai and comrade yao wen-yuan, together with prime minister penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary and others, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with masao shimizu, head of the japanese matsuyama ballet group, and mikiko matsuyama, deputy head, norio shirato, secretary general, and naoko takizawa, deputy secretary general, of the group, and kazu munakata, conductor of the orchestra, and principal dancers yoshiaki tonozaki, tetsutaro shimizu, fuyuko sahara and yoko morishita.

the excellent performance of the artistes drew round after round of warm applause from the audience. after the performance, chinese leaders, together with the distinguished cambodian guests and japanese friends, went on stage, cordially shook hands with the dancers, presented a basket of flowers to them and congratulated them on their success.

the soiree was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Premier Chou En-lai, Comrades Yao Wen-yuan and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by hisao kuroda and seimin miyazaki and the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by kenzo nakajima and torao miyagawa and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

kyoko nakajima, wife of kenzo nakajima, was present at the meeting.

present at the meeting were:

secretary general of the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) hajime miyoshi and the members of the delegation michio iwamura, tomio narazaki, shichiro hozumi, tetsuo ara, toshio kurihara, eiichi hane, reizo amemiya, soichiro furutani, hikaru tagami, hosei yoshida, masuzo akatsu and toshio tanaka; and

secretary general of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association norio shirato, the members of the delegation ihei kimura, haruko sugimura, hooun kagawa, chokichi kanno, koozaburo yoshimura, junichi koosaka, hiroshi osanai, hikotaro ando, shuichi kato, yasuyoshi tokuma, takeshi nagashima, kuniniko shimonaka, kei kumai and tadao mitome, and secretaries of the delegation junko sato and michiko kimura.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned chang hsiang-shan, hsu ming, liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chen kang, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching, chou pin, wang hsiao-hsien, yen chi-yung, kuan yuan-pei, chang shu-chiu and chao chun-sheng.

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and Delegation to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

following is the full text of the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox):

the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with hisao kuroda as its leader and seimin miyazaki as its deputy leader paid a visit to the people's republic of china from september 28 to october 18, 1971 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association, for celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and further strengthening and consolidating the friendship and unity of the people of china and japan.

during its visit to china, the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) took part in national day celebrations, visited factories, people's communes, schools and hospitals, and went to yenan for a visit. it was warmly welcomed by the chinese people. this fully reflects the militant friendship between the people of the two countries.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met all the members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with wang kuo-chuan as its leader and chang hsiang-shan as its deputy leader held talks in a warm, friendly atmosphere and reached full unanimity of views on the current situation, the further development of the friendly relations between the people of the two countries, the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan and other questions of common concern.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were also hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, chin su-cheng, wang hsiao-hsien, yeh chi-yung and tuan yuan-pei.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were also hajime miyoshi, michio iwamura, tomio narazaki, shichiro hozumi, tetsuo ara, toshio kurihara, eiichi hane, reizo amemiya, soichiro furutani, hikaru tagami, hosei yoshida, masuzo akatsu and toshio tanaka.

1

the japanese side extends hearty congratulations on the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself, and is deeply impressed by the chinese people who have grasped revolution, promoted production and other work and preparedness against war, deepened the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and brought about a new high tide in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of the line of unity for victory set forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

the chinese side warmly praises the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) for its consistent, active efforts to promote japan-china friendship and restore diplomatic relations between japan and china, and is glad to see that its recent national conference of unity and victory achieved very great success. this conference reflected the japanese people's aspirations for unity and it received wide support from various political parties, social strata and representative personages of various circles who ardently desire japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. the chinese side firmly believes that by strengthening their unity further and persisting in struggle, all the forces for japan-china friendship and for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations will certainly achieve still greater victories in their patriotic anti-u.s. struggle and their movement for japan-china friendship.

11

both sides hold that since chairman mao issued his historic statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", the world

situation has become more and more favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs, a new historical period of struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism has begun.

both sides stress that opposing the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is a common fighting task now confronting the people of all asian countries. internally, japanese militarism is stepping up its suppression and exploitation of the japanese people; externally, it is attempting to succeed u.s. imperialism in pushing its policies of aggression and war in asia, directing its spearhead against the people of korea, china, the three indochinese countries and the rest of asia. it has become a real threat to asia.

but times have changed. never before have the people of japan, china, korea and other asian countries been so wide awake or the revolutionary forces so strong. should japanese militarism dare to take the road of aggression again, it will only meet with still more disastrous defeat.

the miyamoto revisionist clique serves the needs of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and actively apologizes for japanese militarism. but this will in no way save the u.s. and japanese reactionaries from their doomed defeat, and will only expose the true colours of the miyamoto clique in betraying the people.

at present, the struggle of the japanese people, with the working class as the centre, against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism is deepening. the struggle for japan-china friendship and for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and the struggle to smash the fraud of "reversion" of okinawa have merged into a powerful, irresistible torrent and this has brought about a completely new situation. both sides firmly believe that despite the twists and turns and difficulties that may emerge on the road ahead, the japanese people will surely realize their aspirations to establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new japan.

iii

both sides strongly condemn u.s. imperialism and the reactionary sato government for their policy of hostility towards china, resolutely oppose "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "the status of taiwan remaining to be determined" and other such absurdities and resolutely oppose the scheme hatched by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to create "an independent taiwan".

the two sides unanimously reaffirm that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the chinese people; taiwan province is an inalienable part of chinese territory; the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair and brooks no interference by any foreign country; the illegal japan-chiang treaty must be abrogated; the united states must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from taiwan and the area of the taiwan straits; and it is imperative to restore to china all its legitimate rights in all the organs of the united nations and resolutely expel the "representatives" of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations.

iv

the japanese side points out that in the post-war years the japanese people have consistently opposed the policy of hostility towards china pursued by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and have persisted in developing the movement

for japan-china friendship. this movement is an important component part of the japanese people's united front against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) is a very important force in promoting the movement. since 1966, it has achieved positive results in its resolute struggle against the miyamoto revisionist clique's criminal activities of sabotaging japan-china friendship. the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) will definitely not disappoint the ardent hopes of the japanese people; it is determined to go deeper among the people of various social strata, widely unite with all the forces desirous of friendship with china, carry out a rich variety of activities with places of work, villages, schools and localities as the basis, expand in a planned way the friendly exchanges between the people of the two countries, combine the movement for promoting japan-china friendship and restoring their diplomatic relations with the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, and continuously push them forward.

the chinese side highly appraises the above-mentioned views of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and its activities, and holds that the struggle waged by the japanese people is a tremendous support and encouragement for the chinese people. the chinese people firmly support the japanese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism and for the immediate, unconditional and all-round return of okinawa, and firmly support the japanese people in their struggle for promoting japan-china friendship and restoring japan-china diplomatic relations.

both sides are determined to strengthen their unity, support and closely cooperate with each other and expand their exchanges in the course of the chinese and japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs, and make contributions to consolidating and developing the militant friendship between the people of the two countries and to further promoting the development of the china-japan friendship movement.

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association	the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox)
(signed)	(signed)
wang kuo-chuan, leader of the delegation	hisao kuroda, leader of the delegation
chang hsiang-shan, deputy leader of the delegation	seimin miyazaki, deputy leader of the delegation

october 16, 1971, peking.

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and Delegation to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

a joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china and the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) of japan was signed in peking today.

premier chou en-lai and comrade yao wen-yuan met the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) of japan yesterday and said this statement is very good, the chinese government supports it.

signing on the joint statement today were:

wang kuo-chuan, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, deputy leader of the delegation; and

hisao kuroda, leader of the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and seimin miyazaki, deputy leader of the delegation.

CJFA Vice President Wang Kuo-chuan Gives Farewell Banquet for Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to bid farewell to the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by hisao kuroda and seimin miyazaki.

also attending the banquet were kenzo nakajima, leader of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife; and torao miyagawa, deputy leader, and norio shirato, secretary general, of the delegation, who are now on a friendly visit to peking.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chou pei-yuan, chang hsiang-shan, wang wen-lin, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun and hsiao hsiang-chien.

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the issuing of the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and to the further development of the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Journalist Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 16, 1971)

barun shumsher rana, editor-in-chief of "the rising nepal" of nepal, left kwangchow by train this morning, after concluding his visit to china.

during his stay in peking and southern china, he heard about china's socialist revolution and construction from leading members of the departments concerned of these places, and visited factories, people's communes, hospitals, schools and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Nigerian Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met m.p. akpoyoware, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of nigeria in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Sino-Korean Broadcast and Television Cooperation Agreement Signed in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 15, 1971)

a broadcast and television co-operation agreement between the central broadcasting administration of the people's republic of china and the central broadcasting committee of the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here today.

the agreement was signed by chon chung gun, acting chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

present on the occasion were kim sung jun, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee; om jae on, deputy editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun"; chon myong su, director of the 3rd bureau of the foreign ministry; o mun han, director of the first bureau of the committee for foreign cultural relations; and others.

present also were diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in korea.

after the signing ceremony, the central broadcasting committee of korea gave a dinner to mark the occasion. a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed at the dinner.

DPRK Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

a table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by air at noon today to take part in the forthcoming afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament. the leader of the delegation is li gwang ju and the deputy leader is kang yong gwan.

when the korean comrades from our close neighbour alighted the plane, chinese players who had come to greet them went forward and warmly clapped their hands in welcome.

at the airport lounge the players of the two countries got together to chat cordially, expressing their wish to contribute to the forthcoming tournament together with the players from other countries.

present at the airport to welcome the korean comrades were: vice-chairmen of the organizational committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung; secretary general of the committee sung chung; leading members of organizations concerned liu chun, hsing jen-hsien, wang fu-yung and hou chieh; and coaches and table tennis players of the chinese table tennis team including hsu yin-sheng, hsi en-ting, lin hui-ching and cheng huai-ying.

present at the airport were also hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking and other embassy officials.

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Makes Friendly Performance Tour in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 15, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea gave its premiere of the revolutionary opera "a sea of blood" here this evening. the performance was warmly applauded by an audience of more than 2,000 workers, peasants and soldiers.

comrade chen hsi-lien, first secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, attended the performance. before the performance, comrade chen hsi-lien met sin in ha, leader of the opera troupe, and other korean comrades-in-arms and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with them.

also attending the performance were leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. shenyang units including li po-chiu, liu yung-yuan, yang chun-fu, yang ti, wei feng-ying, yin tsan-chen, wang tsung-chou, li su-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu.

at the end of the performance, the audience gave the artistes a standing ovation. comrades chen hsi-lien and li po-chiu and others went up stage and cordially shook hands with the korean artistes, warmly congratulating them on their successful performance.

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea arrived here from peking by special train on the 13th. upon their arrival in shenyang, the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly greeted by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and other departments concerned and more than one thousand revolutionary people and revolutionary art and literary workers of shenyang.

that evening the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms.

present at the banquet were chou po-ping, hua jen-chin and ho chang-ming who have accompanied the korean comrades-in-arms from peking to shenyang, and comrade li gyong su, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and others.

li po-chiu, secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of korea and leader of the pyongyang national art troupe, spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people.

in his speech, comrade li po-chiu warmly praised the heroic korean people for the great victories they had won in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said: under the guidance of the revolutionary idea on literature and art of the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung, the korean revolutionary literary and art workers have created many fine and rich and varied revolutionary literary and art works. these revolutionary literary and art works have become weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking the enemy.

comrade li po-chiu stressed: china and korea are fraternal neighbours linked by mountains and rivers and are as closely related as the lips and the teeth. in the protracted struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the people of our two countries have encouraged and helped each other and fought shoulder to shoulder. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two peoples are sealed in blood and are rock-firm and invincible. along with the people of the whole country, the people of liaoning province will firmly follow the great leader chairman mao's teachings and always unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal korean people in the struggle against the common enemy.

in his speech, leader of the opera troupe sin in ha conveyed to the fraternal chinese people, to the people and literary and art workers of shenyang, the warm and militant greetings of the korean people and korean literary and art workers.

Sin in ha said: the people and the literary and art workers of korea cherish the militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese people which have been cemented in blood in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle, and have stood the tests of history, grown stronger and developed. he said that the korean people and literary and art workers would make all efforts to further strengthen and enhance this friendship and unity.

Sin in ha said: the militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china and of the literary and art workers of the two countries have been founded and fostered by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, and no force in the world can destroy them. the militant friendship and unity of the two peoples show ever greater vitality.

at the banquet, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had a happy get together and chatted cordially. together they sang the korean revolutionary song "the song of general kim il sung" in praise of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, and the chinese revolutionary song "the east is red" in praise of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and other revolutionary songs of the two countries.

Members of Korean Embassy in Peking Participate in Physical Labor at China-Korea Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife and other members of the korean embassy today helped with harvesting of paddy rice at the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the commune revolutionary committee chao chien-kuei and han hsin and members of the commune.

tsao ke-chiang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and hsing jen-hsien, leading member of a department concerned of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, joined ambassador hyun jun keuk and other korean comrades in doing physical labour.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked cordially while working. members of the commune thanked the korean comrades heartily for coming to the commune to help with the work. during work breaks, the chinese and korean comradees-in-arms together sang revolutionary songs including "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red".

Korean Socialist Working Youth League Delegation Visits Changsha and Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 16, 1971)

the delegation of the socialist working youth league of the democratic people's republic of korea led by o gwang taek, vice-chairman of the central committee of the league, left changsha by air today for a visit to shanghai.

the delegation arrived in changsha from wuhan on october 12. during their stay in changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang, the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the hunan institute for self-study, where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities. they also visited the hunan rubber factory, the hunan embroidery factory and scenic spots. the delegation made a special trip to shaoshan to visit chairman mao's birthplace.

the korean comrades-in-arms were guests of honour at banquets given by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and the revolutionary committee of the shaoshan area. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked cordially at the banquets and together wished the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung good health and a long, long life, and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao good health and a long, long life. they wished that the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people and youth of china and korea would last forever. they pledged that the people and youth of china and korea would fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

upon their arrival and departure from changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off at the airport by yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; wang yueh-hua, member of the standing committee of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; sun chang-fu, standing committee member of the changsha municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee; and several hundred revolutionary people and youth.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Protocol on China's Supply of Complete Projects and Technical Assistance to Romania Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

a protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the romanian socialist republic on china's supply of complete projects and technical assistance to romania was signed here today.

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, attended the signing ceremony.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ioan avram, leader of the romanian government delegation and minister of machine building industry, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the romanian side were members of the romanian government delegation and personnel concerned: mircea badica (leader of the group to arrange the romanian industrial exhibition), gheorghe mihai, sandu segal, dumbrava mihai, gheorghe senin and aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were leading members of the departments concerned including li shui-ching, li chiang, li yao-wen, han tsung-cheng, li lien-ching, wei yu-ming, yang tsai-fan and yu chin-chi.

Romanian Minister Ioan Avram Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry of romania, gave a banquet here today on the occasion of the visit to china of the romanian government delegation led by him.

attending the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned under the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including li shui-ching, shen hung, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, fang yi, han tsung-cheng, li yao-wen, feng hsuan, wang hsing, ting hsi-lin, wang lei, li lien-ching, liu ke-ming and kao lu.

present were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china; badica mircea, leader, and brad remus, deputy leader, of the group to arrange the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic, and members of the romanian government delegation.

minister avram and li shui-ching, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of the first ministry of machine building, took the floor in a friendly atmosphere, wishing the constant development of the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania.

Chou En-lai, Keng Piao, Chi Peng-fei, Li Shui-ching, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Li Chiang and Fang Yi Meet Romanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and leading members of departments concerned keng piao, chi peng-fei, li shui-ching, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang and fang yi, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry of romania, and the principal members of the romanian government delegation he is leading, mircea badica, leader of the group to arrange the romanian industrial exhibition, iosif popa, gheorghe minai and expert of the ministry of machine building industry gheorgne senin.

present on the occasion were:

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and

leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned li lien-ching, kao lu, han hsu, chang hsing-chiao, li hsi-ling and chao ching-tien.

Romanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

the romanian government delegation led by ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry of romania, left here for home by plane today after attending the opening ceremony of the romanian industrial exhibition and paying a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of other departments concerned including li chiang, li yao-wen, han tsung-cheng, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, shen nung, wang lei and li lien-ching.

also present at the airport were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china; leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the romanian embassy; and mircea badica, leader, and remus brad, deputy leader, of the group to arrange the romanian industrial exhibition.

Press Circles in Chinese Capital Gives Banquet in Honor of Romanian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

press circles in the chinese capital gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the romanian journalists' delegation led by zamfir brumaru, deputy director of the romanian news agency.

attending the banquet were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; and ion galateanu, correspondent of "scinteia" and the romanian news agency stationed in peking, and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of peking press circles and chinese organizations concerned including chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, chiao kuan-hua, feng hsuan, liu chien-kung, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, tai cheng-yuan, teng kang, wang chen, li lien-ching, liu ke-ming, li chin-hua, hsieh li-fu and tien mu.

comrades chang chi-chih and zamfir brumaru spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and romania.

on behalf of peking press circles, comrade chang chi-chih extended a warm welcome to the romanian comrades-in-arms from the black sea coast. he said: there exists a profound friendship between the journalists of china and romania. the visit of the romanian journalists' delegation with comrade zamfir brumaru as its leader will certainly make new contributions to increasing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the people and journalists of china and romania.

comrade chang chi-chih warmly praised the romanian people for the important achievements they had made in socialist construction under the leadership of the romanian communist party and government led by comrade nicolae ceausescu by upholding the principle of independence and self-reliance. he wished the romanian people constant new victories in building their socialist motherland and in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

on behalf of the romanian journalists' delegation, comrade zamfir brumaru expressed gratitude for the fraternal, cordial reception given to the delegation during its visit to various parts of china. he conveyed to the chinese journalists the fraternal regards of the romanian journalists.

comrade zamfir brumaru praised the chinese people for their great achievements in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for building socialism. he said: the romanian people hold the chinese people's great leader chairman mao in great respect. they highly appraise the chinese people's vigorous revolutionary spirit, tremendous creative enthusiasm and firm determination to overcome difficulties. they highly treasure the profound friendship between the people of romania and china, and the romanian journalists' delegation will strive to contribute to the promotion of this friendship.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Trade Mission of Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

a trade mission of the singapore chinese chamber of commerce to the people's republic of china arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. the leader of the mission is wee cho yaw and deputy leader is tan keong choon. it includes 26 members and correspondents.

welcoming the mission at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and various national import and export corporations including. wang wen-lin and chang kuang-tou.

the mission arrived in kwangchow on october 14 and visited china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair there.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives Dinner for Tanzanian Government Delegation of Economic Planning Experts on Study Tour

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 14, 1971)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung gave a dinner this evening in honour of the tanzanian government delegation of economic planning experts on a study tour led by e.a. mulokozi, principal secretary of the ministry of economic affairs and development planning, which returned here recently after a study tour of china.

present at the dinner were tanzanian minister for economic affairs and development planning abdul rahman mohammed babu and his wife.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Tanzanian President Nyerere Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 14, 1971)

tanzanian president julius k. nyerere received chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung here this morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1971)

the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament arrived here by train this morning. the delegation is led by tran van tri, its deputy leader.

leader of the delegation ta quang chien is to arrive in peking a few days later.

chinese table tennis players were present at the railway station to greet the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. as the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms met, they warmly shook hands and chatted cordially.

greeting the delegation at the railway station were yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizational committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament, sung chung, secretary general of the committee, and leading members of organizations concerned lu wei-chao, wang hsiao-yi and hou chieh, as well as coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team hsu yin-sheng, li ching-kuang, lin hui-ching and li li.

tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Sanaa Funeral Service for Chinese and Yemeni Workers Who Die Martyrs at Post

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Oct. 13, 1971)

a funeral service was held here on the morning of october 9 for chinese motor mechanic yu tseng-chuan and yemeni worker ali nasser al marwani who died martyrs at their post in yemen.

comrade yu tseng-chuan and yemeni worker marwani died on the morning of october 7 when performing their duties at the worksite of the sanaa-sada highway.

among the some 400 people present at the funeral service were abdel salam sabrah, adviser to the republican council of the arab republic of yemen; ali abu al rejal, under-secretary of the ministry of public works; abdullah al karshami, chief manager of the yemen general company for construction and development; representatives of the foreign ministry and the premier's office; chinese ambassador to the arab republic of yemen wang jo-chieh and other members of the chinese embassy; leading members and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working on the sanaa-sada highway; friendly yemeni personages and representatives of yemeni workers.

under-secretary rejal and ambassador wang jo-chieh spoke at the funeral service.

on behalf of the ministry of public works, rejal expressed deep condolences on the death of yu tseng-chuan and marwani. he pointed out that the death of yu tseng-chuan and his yemeni colleague marwani was a factual witness of the friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples. rejal asked the chinese ambassador to convey to the chinese government and people condolences of the ministry of public works for martyr yu tseng-chuan and the high appraisal given to him by the ministry for his work in yemen.

ambassador wang jo-chieh pointed out in his speech that comrade yu tseng-chuan and yemeni worker marwani had cooperated and helped each other, worked hard, feared no hardship and displayed the spirit of internationalism and patriotism. they died for the people and their death was glorious, the ambassador said. wang jo-chieh called on the chinese technical personnel working in yemen to learn from yu tseng-chuan and marwani and make greater contributions to developing and strengthening the friendship between the peoples of china and yemen.

mohammed al grahaşi, chief director of the office in charge of the sanaa-sada highway project, and chang shao-meng, head of the chinese technical working team taking part in the construction of the highway, in their memorial speeches praised the spirit of dedication to work and fine qualities of yu tseng-chuan and marwani. they also praised the profound friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples.

after the death of yu tseng-chuan, premier of the arab republic of yemen and foreign minister mohsin al einy, minister of public works abdulla al saadi, minister of state for development mohammed al jonaid, minister of endowments yehya ben abdullah al dahayani and others went to the chinese embassy to express their deep condolences on the death of the chinese motor mechanic and extend their sincere regards to the chinese government, the chinese people and relatives of the chinese martyr.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav National Table Tennis Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1971)

the yugoslav national table tennis team led by milan novkovic, president of the yugoslav table tennis association, and borivoje popovic, vice-president of the association, left here for kwangchow by air this morning after concluding a friendly visit to shanghai.

the yugoslav national table tennis team arrived here on october 13. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome all the members of the team at noon of the same day.

the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony to welcome the yugoslav national table tennis team at the chiangwan indoor stadium yesterday evening. after the ceremony, the yugoslav national table tennis team held two men's team matches with the chinese table tennis team and the shanghai table tennis team (played according to the arrangement for women's team competition in the match with the shanghai table tennis team). the skills displayed by the chinese and yugoslav table tennis players were warmly applauded by more than 5,000 spectators.

during its stay in shanghai, the yugoslav table tennis team visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a factory, and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 28, 1971 No. 5002

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* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

A Good "Squad Leader" Who Upholds Centralized Leadership of Party Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 14, 1971)

Since he engaged in support-the-Left work, and particularly after he was made secretary of the CCP Hukuan hsien committee of Shansi Province, Li Ch'ing-ho, an army cadre, has conscientiously made a study of Chairman Mao's series of teachings concerning democratic centralism and studied the new Party Constitution and ceaselessly increased regard for the Party. In Party life, as a squad leader, he truly subordinates himself to the Party committee's collective leadership and abides by Party discipline in an exemplary manner. The comrades all praise him as a good "squad leader" who upholds the centralized leadership of the Party committee.

After Li Ch'ing-ho became secretary of the hsien committee, more and more comrades from the lower levels and cadres from departments in the hsien began to look to him for work instructions. Some of the things should be collectively discussed by the hsien committee and decided collectively, but there were always those who preferred to look to him for his personal expression and attitude.

This phenomenon alerted him. He studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs," and realized that the relationship between the Party committee and the secretary of the Party committee was one between an organization and an individual, and between the leader and the led. Although the secretary was the "squad leader," still the individual must obey the organization and the secretary must submit himself to the collective leadership of the Party committee. This was one cardinal principle which every leadership

cadre of the Party must conscientiously abide by. On matters which should be decided collectively by the Party committee, if he first gave an expression or made a decision, he would be placing himself above the collective leadership of the Party committee.

After that he made a further analysis of the cause leading to this phenomenon, and discovered that after he took part in local work, particularly after his having been made secretary of the hsien committee, he unconsciously became arrogant and complacent, was not so respectful to the Party committee's collective leadership and was more or less contaminated by the practice of monopolizing the conduct of affairs and deciding important issues by himself. Therefore he earnestly made a self-criticism at a meeting of the CCP hsien committee.

Thereafter, he consciously placed himself under the Party committee's collective leadership and particularly when important problems are encountered in work he now always hands them to the Party committee for collective study and discussion and never makes a decision on his own. In the early part of this year he understood there was quite a shortage of cadres at the basic level and discussed with the two deputy secretaries of the CCP hsien committee his idea of transferring some of the department cadres of the hsien to fill the gaps at the basic level. The department in charge of cadre work considered the idea very reasonable, and it had a comprehensive plan drawn up and sent it to him for examination and endorsement. Li Ch'ing-ho all at once realized that the transfer of cadres to fill the gaps at the basic level was a major issue, and it had to go through collective discussion by the Party committee. He said, "This is only a personal proposal I made. It has still to go through collective discussion by the hsien committee before a decision can be taken."

In this collective body of the Party committee, Li Ch'ing-ho energetically tries not only to be a good "squad leader," but also to be a good ordinary member. Each time the Party committee assigns him a task, he accepts it gladly and after the work is completed and the work report is finished, or after an important problem is examined and dealt with, he will conscientiously make a report to all members at the Party committee meeting. In his study and ideological remolding, he has also voluntarily sought the guidance and supervision of the Party committee.

Upon returning from a conference at the provincial level, he would also make a report to the entire body of the hsien committee on everything that has taken place at the conference and how he, in accordance with the study system laid down by the hsien committee, maintained study and kept up taking notes on his studies.

Since the launching of the self-education movement to guard against arrogance and do away with complacency, he has again set the pace in submitting an outline on combating self and repudiating revisionism to the Party committee and earnestly requested the Party committee to assist him in truly remolding his world outlook. The comrades said, "Comrade Li Ch'ing-ho shows

such respect for the Party committee and carries out examination so conscientiously before the Party committee. We should learn from him."

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "One requirement of Party discipline is that the minority should submit to the majority," whenever the Party committee negated his ideas, Li Ch'ing-ho would always resolutely implement the resolution passed by the majority, and in the process of implementation raise his own understanding.

Once the hsien committee held a meeting to discuss how to improve the work of dealing with letters and visits from the masses. Li Ch'ing-ho felt that as long as the system of having a standing committee member in charge of the work by rotation was maintained, that would be enough. A committee member nevertheless suggested that merely maintaining this system was not enough and they should step out of their offices and carry the work to the doors of the masses. The hsien committee immediately adopted the proposal of this committee member and passed a resolution calling on "members in charge of the work to go by turns to the rural areas to receive visitors" and on "leading members to bring their files with them to the countryside and deal with cases in the homes of the masses." When Li Ch'ing-ho made a comparison of his own idea with that of the committee member he realized that his regard for his own class was not strong enough and he immediately made a self-criticism at the meeting as well as personally set the pace in carrying out work in accordance with the resolution of the hsien committee. Each time on going to the countryside he would first go to the reception office and ask about incoming letters and visits, and acquaint himself with the problems reported by the masses in places which he had to visit, so that the problems there could be more easily solved. The model action of Li Ch'ing-ho has facilitated the implementation of the hsien committee's resolution.

In submitting to the Party committee collective leadership and in implementing its resolution, Li Ch'ing-ho always maintains an earnest and conscientious attitude and is never uncertain or perfunctory.

One day, one of the units asked for an appropriation of ¥10 and sent an estimate to him for approval. Li Ch'ing-ho told himself that this was a matter concerning expenditure and the hsien committee had already passed a resolution requiring that major items of expenditure must be studied and approved by the Party committee and minor items of expenditure must be examined and approved by the standing committee member in charge of finance and trade work. If he were to approve the appropriation, he would be acting in contravention of the Party committee's resolution. He immediately explained that to the personnel of the unit.

After that people said, "Li Ch'ing-ho is the head of a hsien, yet he is afraid to approve a request for ¥10. He is too inflexible."

Li Ch'ing-ho however felt that if he only paid lip service to submission to the Party committee's collective leadership and acted with so-called "flexibility" in a big way and made discount on the Party committee's resolution arbitrarily, that would hardly be the style of a Party member. For the

sake of upholding the Party committee's centralized leadership, he must always maintain the principle of subordinating the individual to the organization at all times and in all places.

As the "squad leader," Li Ch'ing-ho pays a great deal of attention to hearing the views of the "squad members." Regarding views that are incorrect, he does not adopt the simple method of negation or "opposing," but will patiently help those comrades who advanced the views, study and improve together with them and become united on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Last autumn, some of the members of the hsien committee on their return from an inspection visit in the country suggested the planting of a new strain of hybrid sorghum in a big way and to apply the "3-3" system to the acreage planted in the whole hsien (i.e., 1/3 planted to sorghum, 1/3 planted to maize, and the remaining third planted to rice, wheat, etc.) and were about to present the proposal to the hsien committee for discussion. Li Ch'ing-ho felt that this proposal was inconsistent with the state plan for planting. Rice was the best grain for storage, and the reduction of the acreage planted to rice would militate against the movement for preparedness against war. At the same time the hybrid strain of sorghum had not been trial planted locally. The increase of planting area and popularization all at once was also inconsistent with the spirit of scientific farming. He studied together with the committee members who made the suggestion Chairman Mao's great guideline and relevant directives on "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," and went with them together to the rural areas to call on the poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic level cadres for their views, which enabled the committee members who made the suggestion to be deeply educated. After understanding had been unified, a rational plan for planting was drawn up in the end.

Once the hsien committee was carrying out an examination of the condition in the Party branches of some of the brigades and when the investigation got to the transfer of the secretary of the Party branch of a brigade, there was a divergence of opinion. Many of the people were of the opinion that since the former secretary of the Party branch was an old Party member, an old cadre and an old model with consciousness, experience and prestige, his transfer would be harmful to the local work. A small number felt that since the Party branch had made the proposal and it had been approved by the commune, they must have had their reasons and taken into consideration the views of those below.

Li Ch'ing-ho carefully listened to the views from both sides but did not lightly express agreement with either side. Instead, he proposed to discuss the matter again at the next meeting after some investigation and study. In the investigation he discovered that it was actually the old secretary of the Party branch, with a view to training successors for the revolution, who first made the suggestion for a transfer. The young fellow who had been nominated to succeed him was a good seedling willing to learn,

who worked with zeal, was good at labor and had the support of the masses. The basic level cadres and masses felt that with such a young fellow for the No. 1 post and with such a good advisor as the old branch secretary work ought to be carried out well.

When the second meeting was held by the hsien committee to discuss this problem, all unanimously agreed to the transfer of the branch secretary of this brigade. Everybody said that Li Ch'ing-ho had handled the matter well, for he not only give full play to the spirit of democracy, but also succeeded in bringing about correct centralism.

The "squad leader" leads the whole body and the whole body leads the whole hsien. The modesty and prudence of Li Ch'ing-ho and his conscious upholding of the Party committee's centralized leadership has promoted the fighting unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee. Everybody is learning from him and handling correctly the relationship between the individual and the Party committee as well as vigorously leading the people of the whole hsien in continuing the revolution.

This hsien is situated on the ridge of T'aiheng Mountains. In nine out of ten years it suffered from drought and quite a number of communes and teams even experienced trouble in obtaining drinking water for man and beast. In order to solve quickly this "long-standing, big and difficult" problem, when the new hsien committee was established, Li Ch'ing-ho personally led the hsien committee members over the mountains in search for a source of water supply, and summed up the anti-drought experience of the masses.

On the basis of investigation and study, the hsien committee passed a resolution calling for "a big mass movement in water conservation construction centering on the opening of wells and three years of arduous struggle to change the drought-afflicted character of the whole hsien," and the members of the hsien committee went separately deep into the basic level to implement in a solid manner this resolution. Although the committee members were scattered all over the countryside, their thoughts and hearts were as one and their zeal was turned toward a common goal. With a high degree of activism and creativity, they struggled bravely for the implementation of the resolution of the hsien committee. This year 21,000 new wells and more than 300 ponds as well as a total of 1,200 water conservation works, were built and more than 3,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork were dug. The volume of construction done is more than the sum total for the 17 years prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. The problem of water for men and beasts has radically been solved and the drought-afflicted character is beginning to change. The broad masses on seeing the zeal of the fighting unity of the new hsien committee said with elation, "The new hsien committee has 'one goal and a single heart, one orientation and united zeal'."

- NCNA Correspondent

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Party Branch of A Supply and Marketing Cooperative in Hopei Province Seriously Practices Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 13, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "If we are to make the Party strong, we must practice democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership of the Party," the Party branch of Ch'engkuan Supply and Marketing Cooperative in Wu-an hsien, Hopei Province, seriously practices democratic centralism of the Party and brings its collective leadership into play.

The Party branch of this supply and marketing cooperative was established in September 1969. In view of the fact that some comrades did not understand sufficiently the importance of the practice of democratic centralism, it held a study class and organized its members to repeatedly study the series of Chairman Mao's teachings about the practice of democratic centralism and, with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, to squarely criticize the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him in undermining the Party's democratic centralism. Members of the Party branch thus raised their consciousness. They came to realize that: Only by seriously practicing the Party's democratic centralism and bringing collective leadership into full play would the Party branch be able to lead the masses to advance continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the basis of this understanding, they perseveringly handled properly the relationship of four points in the course of practice:

1. Correctly handle the relationship between the "squad leader" and the "deputy squad leader."

Proceeding from the point of maintaining the collective leadership of the Party, the secretary and the deputy secretary of this Party branch conduct full discussion before an important meeting is held or a major problem is brought up for study. They also go on their own initiative to have chats with other comrades, so as to achieve a unified viewpoint.

When the purchase and marketing plan was once brought up for study, the deputy secretary feared that a plan which had a high target could not be fulfilled and, therefore, was unwilling to set a higher target which could be attained through strenuous effort. Upon discovering this, the Party branch secretary called on him, had a chat with him and got together with him to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, thereby achieving unified thinking. As a result, a practicable plan was drawn up and the work of purchase and marketing was promoted.

2. Correctly handle the relationship between the "squad leader" and the committee members.

In their opinion, the Party branch secretary is the "squad leader" as well as an ordinary member of the "squad," and he should at any time develop the democratic style and modestly listen to dissenting opinions. When one's opinion is incorrect, one must correct it courageously.

The pig sty once needed repairs. The Party branch secretary suggested asking the higher authority for money to buy limestone and brick. Most of the committee members agreed with him, but one of them did not. The Party branch secretary let this committee member express his view in detail and found that his view was sensible. He changed his opinion and organized all committee members to review Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and "building the country through diligence and frugality," thereby achieving unified thinking. He immediately organized the masses to use earth instead of limestone, and stone instead of brick. Five pig pens were built.

3. Correctly handle the relationship between the leadership and the masses.

Chairman Mao teaches: "All work done for the masses must be based on their needs and not on the desire of any individual, however well-intentioned." This Party branch was divided into two parts in opinion when studying the problem of setting up a "May 7" repair and fitting group under the supply and marketing cooperative. One opinion held that the supply and marketing co-operative being a socialist commercial unit, it should do anything so long as it was needed in agriculture and welcome by the masses. The other opinion held that repair and fitting was a business of the industrial departments and that the supply and marketing cooperative should not take too many things in its hands. The Party branch did not jump to a conclusion on this matter but went to the countryside to investigate the conditions and seek the opinions of the masses. After investigation and study, the comrades discovered that the masses needed such a repair group very much and eagerly hoped that this group would be set up quickly and well. Thus, when the Party branch met again, unified thinking was achieved very quickly and the decision of setting up a "May 7" repair and fitting group was adopted.

4. Correctly handle the relationship between democracy and centralism

Chairman Mao teaches: "The Communist Party needs not only democracy but centralism as well." The Party branch has learned this deeply from practice: To seriously practice democratic centralism, Mao Tse-tung's thought must be put in command of everything and effort made really to achieve unified thinking, unified policy, unified planning, unified command and unified action.

A debate took place when the Party branch once studied the appointment of a new cadre to be the responsible person of a supply and marketing post. Some people said: "This new cadre is inexperienced and unfamiliar with the work. It is better to put an old cadre in his place." But, most of the comrades held that: "This cadre is full of vigor and vitality, works energetically and perseveringly. He is free from old conventions. The problem of

his lack of experience may be solved with the help of other comrades and through his practice in work." In view of this problem, the Party branch organized all to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the training of successors to the revolution, thereby unifying their thinking. On this basis, the Party branch decided to train and use this new cadre.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

The Party Committee Must Grasp Well the Revolution on the Educational Front

by

CCP Committee of Yingk'ou Municipality, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 11, 1971)

Just as everywhere else throughout the province and the country, the situation of educational revolution is excellent in our municipality under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution. We realize profoundly that this excellent situation is a result of the victory won by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in its protracted struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and that it did not come easily. To consolidate this victory and develop this victory, we must firmly grasp the power of proletarian leadership and grasp educational revolution as an important matter bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Raising Understanding

Chairman Mao taught us: "The period of schooling must be shortened, education must be revolutionized, and the situation of bourgeois intellectual elements ruling our schools must not be allowed to continue." Proletarian educational revolution is an important task in the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Strengthening of the Party's leadership over educational revolution is the fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in educational revolution. In this question we have experienced a process of passing from a state of insufficient consciousness to a state of relatively sufficient consciousness.

In the past, we failed to recognize sufficiently the gravity of the bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front during the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. We failed to understand profoundly the fundamental task of total proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the educational front. In the meantime, we also failed to understand profoundly Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution. When the municipal revolutionary committee was first established, we failed to list educational revolution as routine work of the Party's core group and once neglected our leadership over educational revolution. As a result, in some of the units the "number one man grasped central work, the number two man grasped production, and educational revolution was left for the departments to supervise." After the publication of great leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction, "To realize proletarian educational revolution, there has to be leadership by the working class," the municipal revolutionary committee immediately convened a plenary session to study repeatedly and mobilized the whole Party to grasp educational revolution in a big way and repeatedly sent study and investigation teams to stay at selected spots to

conduct investigation and study so as to do a good job in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. After the inauguration of the municipal revolutionary committee, leadership squads of the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee regularly developed education on ideology and the political line through "three-look and three-from" with questions arising from educational revolution in mind:

"Looking at the significance of grasping cultural power from historical experiences and lessons":

In the past, Yingk'ou Municipal Senior Middle School was a typical black model of the pushing forward of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education by the capitalist-roaders in the old municipal Party committee. This school was under the leadership of the Communist Party during the past 17 years only in name; but in reality it was under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The power of education was in the hands of Kuomintang remnants and bourgeois intellectual elements who practiced restoration of capitalism. The struggle between the two lines on the educational front during those 17 years taught us the truth that the Party must supervise education or the bourgeoisie will be allowed to make use of the educational positions to continue to exercise dictatorship over us proletarians.

"Looking at the need for occupying educational positions from realistic class struggle":

We displayed in a big way facts of the undermining of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line by the small handful of class enemies in the society; displayed in a big way expressions of the black "four theories" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and company on the educational front; repudiated such reactionary preposterous theories as the "theory that cultural work is dangerous," the "theory that it is useless to study" and the "theory that it does not pay to teach"; and repeatedly studied the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism to enable ourselves to realize profoundly the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle in the cultural realms in the superstructure and to consolidate our idea of carrying on the proletarian educational revolution to the end.

"Looking at the heavy responsibility of the leadership squad from the task of cultivating successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat":

In the past, students trained in old schools under the rule of the revisionist line "were rustic during the first year and took on foreign ways in the second year; in the third year they did not recognize their parents any more." But since the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants persistently used Mao Tse-tung's thought to supervise the schools, Sungshu Primary School of Yingk'ou hsien produced 30 active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as 83 five-good students. In the meantime, its graduates who had returned to their

production teams were good in their ideology as well as at manual labor in addition to having established a foundation in cultural knowledge. The poor and lower-middle peasants were very satisfied with such revolutionary successors trained in the schools. Such changes greatly educated our leadership squad which realized that to grasp educational revolution or not was a test for us in the ideology of continuation of the revolution and that to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to cultivate successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat was an important task of the proletariat and the Party, which must be grasped well.

"Three-look and three-from" activities raised the ideological consciousness of the members of the leadership squad. Last year we conducted several special discussions and studies on the question of educational revolution, which were all presided over by principal leading comrades and which aimed at implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, guideline and policies. Principal leading comrades of the municipal Party committee also penetrated into the basic level to conduct personal investigations and studies, sum up experience, convene conferences on educational work, draft documents concerning educational revolution and study and solve questions concerning educational revolution.

Energetically Grasping Line Education

"Proletarian leadership is exercised through the Communist Party's leadership." The Party's leadership means leadership by Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The purpose of the Party committee's supervision over education is to guarantee that educational revolution can always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education.

The key for doing a good job in educational revolution lies in leadership and the key of leadership lies in the implementation of the correct line. To implement the correct line we must have a strong leadership squad. Consequently, in our grasping of educational revolution, we must first conscientiously strengthen the work of Party building in educational departments at various levels and in schools, elevate the fighting power of Party organizations, develop the Party's three great work styles, and enhance the Party's role as a model and leader so as to enable Party organizations to lead the broad masses of people to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line conscientiously.

During the past three years, all 14 educational conferences held in the municipality gave first priority to the solution of questions concerning leadership knowledge and "let us conduct an education on ideology and the political line." At conferences attended by number one and number two men of leadership squads at various levels throughout the area and at important conferences of other fronts held during ordinary times, responsible comrades of the municipal Party committee always spoke in a big way about the significance of educational revolution and demanded that the whole Party to grasp education.

We also adopted such methods as study classes for leading backbones, discussion and application meetings, line analysis meetings, etc., to study Chairman Mao's thoughts on educational revolution, repudiate and overcome erroneous viewpoints which belittled the cultural and educational fronts such as "supervision of education is an extra burden," "it has nothing to do with us" and "we don't have time to supervise," etc., so as to enable the Party organizations to put the relation between grasping of educational revolution and grasping other work in the correct perspective and consider grasping of educational revolution an act which concerns the over-all revolution.

In the meantime, we also repudiated and overcame the idea of "our job is done when we have cultural power in our hands" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," established the idea of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy and thoroughly reform educational positions for a prolonged period of time and the idea of permanent proletarian leadership over schools, repudiated and overcame the idea of "grasping educational revolution is of no immediate use" and the "theory of productive power before everything," and established the idea of cultivating successors to the revolutionary cause for the sake of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Leadership of the municipal Party committee grasped subordinate Party committees in a very persuasive manner because the leadership itself had personal experience in educational revolution.

To supervise schools by relying upon the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants and to help the worker-and-poor-and-lower-middle-peasant propaganda teams to learn to exercise leadership over school work is an important question in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. During the beginning of the supervision of schools by factories and rural production brigades we pointed out promptly that political leadership must be grasped because some factories and production brigades only supervised the "money, funds and material" of the schools without supervising questions such as "outlook, line and power" etc. We summed up and popularized experiences of the propaganda team stationed in Chienshe Primary School, in supervising the "three powers" (human power, cultural power, financial power) and its experience in penetrating into the first line of educational reform to practice together with the revolutionary teachers and students "five togethers" (studying together, formulation of teaching plans together, teaching together, evaluation of teaching together and summing up experience together). We also promptly solved such ideological questions as to grasp the squad or the organization, to rely upon the majority or to rely upon the minority, and to supervise forever or to supervise for just a short period of time. By doing so, we promoted the ideological revolutionization of the propaganda team itself and grasped the initiative in educational revolution.

Grasping well ideological building and organizational building among the teachers is a big question bearing on whether the proletariat can consolidate its leadership in the schools. On the basis of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, we persevered in the two-point doctrine, eliminated interferences from the "Left" and Right, emphasized penetrating,

meticulous and realistic ideological and political work, persistently carried out ideological reform among existing teachers in the practice of the three great revolutions, and gave priority to the solution of the "question of whom do we serve." In the meantime we also transferred a group of backbone and newborn forces from factories and rural areas to replenish the teachers' rank and file and step up the work of developing Party members among the teachers. By doing so we brought about great spiritual changes among the teachers.

We Must Grasp the Typical Cases Well

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must grasp the typical cases well." Practice also taught us that the Party committee must grasp revolution on the educational front as well as take care to cultivate, establish and popularize typical cases. We have the right to speak about leadership over educational revolution and the right of initiative in educational revolution only if we penetrate deep into reality, grasp and establish typical cases well.

During the past few years we always depended on the typical cases to push educational revolution into the depth of our municipality. Experience in educational revolution acquired by Shuiyüan commune, Sungshu Primary School and Chienshe Primary School in particular, summed up and popularized by the provincial revolutionary committee, has been pushing the educational revolution into penetrating development.

Grasping of typical cases means grasping of cases of implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. We grasped the three advanced models of Shuiyüan commune, Sungshu Primary School and Chienshe Primary School as basic points of educational revolution for the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee. Members of the leadership personally took command and one-third of the personnel of the municipal educational team regularly stayed in selected spots there.

At the beginning of the supervision of schools by factories and production brigades, we, on the basis of organizing all schools in the municipality to study the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shuiyüan commune in the supervision of schools and the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sunshu production brigade in grasping cultural power well, summed up and popularized the experience of the Municipal Foundry in its supervision of Chienshe Primary School. During the repudiation of Kairov's "Education," we summed up and popularized the experience of Chienshe Primary School in leading revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation deep into the souls of the teachers to eliminate "Liu's poison." In the work of doing a good job in teaching reform, raising the quality of teaching and teaching socialist cultural subjects well, we summed up and popularized the experience of Sungshu Primary School in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command socialist cultural subjects and in establishing new relations between the teachers and students and the experience of the workers' propaganda team in Chienshe Primary School in grasping teaching reform.

During the implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Instructions" and during the establishment of bases for studying industry and studying agriculture, we summed up and popularized the experience of Shuiydan commune in operating the "three farms" (agricultural farms, animal farms and forestry farms) in a big way and the experience of Chienshe Primary School in operating small "May 7" factories.

During the grasping of the building of teachers' rank and file and the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and build schools, we summed up and popularized the experience of Shuiydan commune revolutionary committee in stepping up the building of teachers' rank and file, the experience of Sungshu Primary School in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to cultivate the new generation and the experience of Chienshe Primary School in cultivating active elements in educational revolution.

After Party organizations at various levels were gradually established, we summed up and popularized the experience of the Party committee of Shuiydan commune and the Party branch of Sungshu production brigade in stepping up the Party's leadership in educational revolution and the experience of the leadership squad of the No. 7 Municipal Middle School in its ideological revolutionization, in its development of four-good movements, in its struggle against the class enemy to fight for the youths and children, in its work of conducting well "three-in-one" education (combination of school, society and family) and in its occupation of positions outside of the school. We especially made use of the experience of Wang Ch'ien, a teacher of the No. 2 Middle School of Haich'eng hsien, in realizing his own ideological revolutionization to push forward the revolutionized building of the teachers. We paid attention to grasping new developments of advanced models, grasped the emergence of new models and promptly lead educational revolution of our area into penetrating development.

In order to do a good job in popularizing the experiences of advanced models, we grasped the struggle between the two lines during the study of advanced experience, repudiated such arrogant and self-complacent feelings as "being unconvinced" and such rightist ideas as fearing "difficulty in learning from the advanced." To cultivate and popularize experiences of advanced typical cass, we must conduct mass movements and must not let the situation remain quiet. In order to do so, we employed all tools of propaganda and grasped various opportunities to create revolutionary public opinion in a big way. In the course of summing up and popularizing experience of models, it is also very important for members of the leadership to conduct investigations and studies personally, listen to reports of discussion and application and take part in summing up.

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"THEORY OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES"

To Get Organized Is the Absolutely Necessary Road for Developing Production

- The poor and lower-middle peasants and basic-level cadres bitterly refute the "theory of productive forces" spread by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 13, 1971)

Some of the poor and lower-middle peasants and basic-level cadres of Foutzuling commune in Huoshan hsien, Anhwei Province, have recently held a forum to criticize and repudiate the "theory of productive forces" spread by political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, and to criticize and repudiate their reactionary fallacies in opposing the socialist transformation of agriculture. The following is a summary of their speeches at the forum of criticism and repudiation:

Refuting "Mechanization First, Cooperativization Later"

Ch'u Ch'eng-yü (an old poor peasant):

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "In the sphere of agriculture and under the condition in our country, we must have cooperativization first before we can use large machines (in capitalist countries, they carry out capitalization of agriculture)." Chairman Mao's directive is the only correct guideline to guide the socialist transformation of agriculture. The reactionary "theory of productive forces" advocated by political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i desperately opposed cooperativization under the pretext that the rural areas had only manual labor. They concocted a reactionary guideline of "mechanization first, cooperativization later" and discredited agricultural cooperativization before the realization of mechanization, calling it "adventurous," and declaring that we must beat a retreat. Was it really "adventurous"? Absolutely not. Without cooperativization we could neither liberate labor nor have strength to support the socialist construction of the State. Without cooperativization, the poor and lower-middle peasants would not be able to avoid the recurrence of poverty and bankruptcy, and mechanization would become an empty word.

After the land reform, we broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants acquired the distributed land, draft animals and farm tools and our lot was somewhat better than before the land reform. But independent operations by individual families and households were weak in strength and could not withstand natural disasters and disease. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The small-peasant economy is like a single-plank bridge, which sways back and forth when you walk on it. It cannot withstand winds and rains and the days of poverty cannot be shaken off." Where was the way out? The broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants studied

Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Get organized," and made clear the direction to be taken. One after another everybody sent in application to express their determination and demanded cooperativization.

On May 1, 1954, over 800 poor and lower-middle peasants got up before dawn, climbed mountains and peaks from all directions, beat gongs and drums, and arrived in Sanshihling joyfully to attend a meeting of the formation of the Foutzuling Primary Cooperative. Subsequently, Liulin, Maoling, and Tsaochiachung also set up primary cooperatives, the first step toward the road of collectivization. Cooperativization was the urgent demand of the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants. The Liu Shao-ch'i gang called it "adventurous," proving that they had already become sworn enemies of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the early years.

Liu Feng-ying (formerly Leader of Women of Foutzuling Primary Cooperative):

After the formation of the primary cooperative, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cooperative members was high. They all said: "We must manage production well and run the cooperative well. After the autumn harvest, we will tell Chairman Mao about our success in running the cooperative." We unfolded a grand movement of mass production. Most of the women, who previously spent days around the kitchen stoves, took part in collective production. Many things which could not be managed in the past were realized after the cooperativization.

Take the first year of the cooperativization for instance, a serious drought developed when the rice seedlings were starting to grow intermediate sprouts. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We are not afraid. Our large collective composed of 304 households can manage anything successfully." They united together with one heart and launched a campaign to resist the drought and protect the seedlings. Male and female youths organized shock teams to start working at dawn to find spring and fountains on the hills, to build dikes and block ditches in order to draw fountain water and river water to irrigate the fields. They finally overcame the drought after waging a battle for over 20 days.

After one year's courageous struggle, they seized a large bumper grain harvest, doubling the yield before the cooperativization. At the same time, forestry was developed extensively due to the unified use of labor and unified planning of cultivation of mountainous land. We planted 3,500 mow of forests of pine, fir, bamboo, tea, and tung oil trees. Animal-breeding was also rapidly developed with 140 sows and 150 cows raised by the collective alone. Following the development of collective production, the income of the cooperative members was increased, and the public accumulation was raised to over 10,000 yuan.

It was apparent that although the people and land were the same and the production tools were basically the same, yet the picture was different when they got organized. When there were more people, there were more ideas, higher enthusiasm, and greater strength. Everybody made suggestions and

devised methods to carry out division of labor and coordination, to rationally utilize the land and natural resources, and productive forces were certainly to be developed with remarkable results. The saying that cooperativization was "adventurous" and would sabotage the development of productive forces, was utterly an anti-Marxist fallacy.

We poor and lower-middle peasants had weak financial foundation and lacked draft cattle and farm tools. Judging by the "theory of productive forces" spread by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang, our production tools were the most "backward" and we should not have undertaken cooperativization or followed the socialist road. However, facts have proved that the contrary is true. It was precisely because of our weak financial foundation that we were more urgently in need of getting organized, so we might rely on the collective strength to develop production and to create conditions for the realization of mechanization. Moreover, our place was high hills, huge peaks and small tracts of fields and it is more difficult to use machines than the plain areas. If we did according to the black trash of "mechanization first, cooperativization later" of the Liu Shao-ch'i gang, then how would we poor and lower-middle peasants of mountainous areas ever be able to embark on the socialist road? Wouldn't we have to live in poverty forever? This reactionary "theory of productive force" of theirs is a black theory to subject the poor and lower-middle peasants to a double hardship and a double suffering.

Merger of Small Cooperatives into Large Cooperatives Is the Necessary Trend of Historical Development

Wang Ying-fu (formerly Director of Maoling Primary Cooperative):

At that stage, six or seven primary cooperatives including our Maoling Cooperative and Huangnipang Cooperative were set up almost at the same time, aside from the Foutzuling Primary Cooperative mentioned by Comrade Liu Feng-ying. However, their Foutzuling Cooperative was in a large scale with 304 households, whereas the several primary cooperatives of ours had only 20-30 households. Our fields and land were adjacent to theirs and we were able to see clearly the advantages of large cooperatives. After one year's operation, their primary cooperative was able to plant forests of tea, bamboo, tung oil trees, tea oil trees, and fruit trees on the mountain slopes that were similar to ours. They also set up pig farms, cattle farms, built large mountain ponds and gave us support in the form of tree saplings and animals for breeding purposes. They succeeded first in doing things that we had been hoping to do. Many of our cooperative members could not help making visits to their places after work hours in the evenings. Returning from the visits, all the old poor peasants praised the good management of the large cooperative. Our small cooperatives with 20-30 households, although better than farming by individual households and by mutual-aid teams, were small in size and weak in strength, thus encountering many difficulties in developing production.

For example, our pre-occupation with agriculture caused us to neglect forestry and many barren mountains could not be utilized well by us. The

use of water was another problem. The small Tungshuikuan River, which passed through several primary cooperatives, caused frequent water conservation disputes, detrimental to production and to the revolutionary unity among cooperatives. It was exactly like what Chairman Mao taught us: "Small cooperatives have less manpower, less land and less capital funds, and are unable to carry out large-scale management and to use machines. Such small cooperatives still hold back the development of productive forces, and they should not stay for too long and must be gradually merged." Therefore, the merger of small cooperatives into large cooperatives became an urgent demand from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's series of directives concerning agricultural cooperativization, our nine primary cooperatives of this hsiang were merged into a large cooperative of 1,050 households for comprehensive undertaking of agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising. Shortly after its formation, this advanced cooperative received commendation from the great leader Chairman Mao. In his brilliant comment on the article "The Superior Characteristics of Large Cooperatives," Chairman Mao pointed out: "Not only plain areas can run large cooperatives. Mountainous areas can also run large cooperatives. A hsiang at the site of the Foutzuling Reservoir is entirely in a mountainous area, several score li in length and breadth, and it succeeded in running a large scale cooperative for comprehensive undertaking of agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising." This was the greatest encouragement and the greatest support to us.

Liu Kuo-shun (formerly Deputy Director of Toulichung Primary Cooperative):

The operation of large cooperatives further liberated labor, enabling production relationship to meet the requirement for developing production force more adequately. Political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i and his like slandered the merger of small cooperatives into large and called it "incompatible with the backward productive forces" and "letting production relations get ahead of productive forces." This was nonsense and out-and-out reversal of black and white.

After the formation of our large cooperative, the superior characteristics of getting organized became more and more apparent. Our locality here has more mountains and less land, averaging only three fen of land for each person. After the merger into a large cooperative, we concentrated our strength on the undertaking of water conservation for farm fields, according to the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development." In 1957, the per-mow grain yield of the cooperative was 460 catties, an increase of 30 percent over that of the primary cooperative.

Simultaneous with the undertaking of agricultural production with priority, we also energetically developed forest production. Various cooperatives and teams set up specialized forestry squads to make reclamation and cultivation of original mountain forests each year in a planned way. They also made unified plans for barren hills: To plant pines on sunny mountain slopes and firs on shady slopes. To plant bamboos on field dikes

and tea on mountain slopes. To cultivate tung oil trees half way up a mountain, and fruit trees on barren beaches. We spent two years to develop 9,000 mow of economic forests and opened up 200 mow of new tea gardens. At the same time, we utilized natural pastoral grounds on the mountains to actively develop the livestock raising business, grounds on the live pigs and 400 head of cattle, an increase of two-fold over that of the primary cooperatives. Moreover, we also transferred a group of laborers in support of the construction of the Foutzuling Reservoir project. The huge development of the collective economy made greater and greater contribution to the State and raised the living standard of the cooperative members.

Fang Chih-yeh (formerly Director of Kaoling Primary Cooperative):

In 1958 Chairman Mao issued the great call: "People's communes are fine." The broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants of Foutzuling fervently responded and set up Foutzuling commune in September of that year to climb to a higher floor and to show the superior characteristics of "large and public."

However, the Liu Shao-ch'i gang again jumped out to interfere with and sabotage the commune movement, first from the ultra "Leftist" side and then from the Rightist side. During the period of temporary difficulties of our national economy, Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Anhwei vigorously urged "responsbility farms" to distribute farmland to the households. We poor and lower-middle peasants had clear minds and bright vision, saw through their black hearts, and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the work teams for promoting "responsibility farms" sent by them.

Upon entering the village, the work team preached the "ten principal advantages" of "responsibility farms." Old poor peasants Chi Ying-hai, Lin Wei-chung and Wu Hsiang-lin clandestinely called a meeting of poor and lower-middle peasants to expose the disadvantages of "responsibility farms." The work team threatened them saying: "Failure to run 'responsibility farms' will cause Party members to be expelled from their Party membership and cadres to be dismissed from their duties." The Party members and cadres said: "You can do what you like to expel and dismiss us. But you can never force us to traverse the capitalist road." As the major struggle between the two classes was reaching the crucial moment, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao pointed out in time that "responsibility farms" was an error in orientation and line. This smashed the pipe dream of restoring capitalism of the Liu Shao-ch'i gang, enabling the people's communes to advance triumphantly along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Endeavor To Realize Mechanization on the Basis of Collectivization

Cheng Hsien-ming (Secretary of Foutzuling Commune Party Committee):

"Historical experience merits attention." The history of our Foutzuling commune is the history of ceaseless victory of Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Over the past sixteen years, particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Foutzuling have waged repeated struggle against the reactionary "theory of productive forces" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We struggled against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, against class enemies, and against capitalist tendencies, scoring one victory after another. Mao Tse-tung's thought was greatly popularized and the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture was penetratingly developed.

In 1970, the per-mow grain yield of the commune reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and we delivered surplus grain to the State for the first time. 56,000 mow of barren mountains was transformed into green forests. The reserve capacity of crude bamboo totalled 1.2 million pieces, an increase of fifteen times over that prior to the liberation. We opened up 1,000 mow of tea gardens and the tea yield was doubled. We kept 560 head of draft cattle; 5,400 live pigs, averaging two head per household. Following the development of collective economy, we made greater and greater contribution to the State. Over the past 16 years,we have marketed 360,000 pieces of crude bamboo, 5,000 cubic meters of timber, 150,000 catties of tung oil seeds, 750,000 catties of tea, and 6,400 live pigs to the State, and supplied nearly 400 draft cattle to other places.

Our experience has borne out: On the basis of manual labor, it is entirely necessary for agricultural production to realize cooperativization and communalization first. This not only guaranteed the socialist orientation, greatly promoted the development of productive forces, but also created conditions for the rapid realization of mechanization. At present, the commune has built three power irrigation stations and over 80 percent of the farm fields have realized automatic irrigation. Over a half of the households have installed electric lighting and realized mechanization in processing grain and tea crops. It has procured ten tractors, twelve grain husking machines, and a motor car, laying foundations for the mechanization of agriculture. Hereafter, the agricultural mechanization of our commune will further quicken its pace.

The clamor of "mechanization first, cooperativization later" by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang, which called collectivization "letting production relations get ahead of productive forces" and to attack the people's communes as "being run at too early a date," were all fallacies of the reactionary "theory of productive forces." They spread such fallacies in order to advocate the capitalist road, to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to restore capitalism. We must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, increase our ability to distinguish real Marxism from pseudo-Marxism, strengthen our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and transform Foutzuling into a red university of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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OUTSTANDING BRIGADE

East China Production Brigade Achieves Outstanding Results by Collective Effort and Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 17, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the shangwang production brigade in chekiang province, east china, have built their poor village into a new socialist tea producer under the guidance of chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle and by relying on their collective strength.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution they have displayed the spirit of continuing the revolution and reaped rich tea and grain harvests for years running. total output of tea last year was 60 tons, 100 times that in 1958 when the people's commune was set up. total grain output was 3.7 times the 1958 figure, with a per hectare yield of 10.5 tons. the total output of spring tea, spring grain crops and early rice this year surpassed previous records. in recent years the brigade purchased 84 tractors and other farm machines, and set up factories processing tea and grain as well as a livestock farm. the socialist collective economy is thriving.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in this stone-strewn hilly area had little arable land before liberation and were compelled to work as hired carriers or go begging.

after liberation they set up agricultural producers' cooperatives to develop production in accordance with chairman mao's great teaching "get organized exclamation"

in 1958 chairman mao put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and this further aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they joined the people's commune. following chairman mao's teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution", they decided to turn the rocky hills into tea gardens.

the pioneers in this battle were 14 peasants, including three communist party members. led by party group leader wang chin-yu, they worked hard at the rocks during the day and got together in an improvised shed at night to study chairman mao's three constantly read articles. their determination to overcome difficulties increased as they recalled the 25,000-li long march made by the chinese workers' and peasants' red army under the leadership of chairman mao. in the dead of winter, they removed the snow and broke the ice to continue their work. wang chin-yu refused to take a rest when his hands or feet bled. he said: "bleeding a little means nothing to a revolutionary." after working hard over three winters and springs, the peasants reclaimed 37 hectares of land on 11 hills. they covered the land with a layer of pond mud they had carried on shoulder poles. the 200 tons of shrub stumps they collected were sold to the state and the money they got was used to buy tea seed. the desolate hills were thus turned into tea gardens.

the poor and lower-middle peasants responded to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" issued in 1964.

they sent wang chin-yu, now secretary of the brigade party branch, to the tachai brigade to learn its experience. he was deeply impressed by its party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants, who studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and paid great attention to revolutionizing people's thinking. they worked hard to turn the desolate tachai hills into a thriving socialist village. wang chin-yu brought a package of soil from the fields of tachai back to his own brigade.

he showed it to the peasants and said: "see how the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with mao tsetung thought have built farms ensured of stable high yields out of such clayey soil. they have blazed a trail in developing socialist agriculture." the peasants of shangwang were inspired and decided to follow the example of tachai and work hard to build up their locality. they planned to reclaim more hills and fill in the abandoned river beds to enlarge the farm acreage, so as to make new contributions to socialist construction.

in capital farm construction, communist party member wang ken-mu is a model of arduous struggle. when they began to build terraced fields, they had no masons. people wanted to get some, but wang ken-mu said: "this is a new and hard job that can temper our will. let me learn and try it." as he was building stone embankments one time, his leg was hurt on a stone and bled. after dressing the wound, he continued his work. the commune members praised his spirit. they devoted 100,000 work days to terrace 6 hectares of rice fields.

in the autumn of 1967, the late rice in the new fields was hit by drought. after eight days and seven nights of hard work they used underground water to irrigate the terraces and got a good harvest.

they built 15 reservoirs and a dozen ponds over the past years and have had excellent harvests.

FISHERMEN'S BRIGADE

Revolutionary Exploits of East China Fishermen's Brigade

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 18, 1971)

great efforts by members of the shihma fishermen's brigade in lunghai county of east china's fukien province to catch more fish for the revolution brought a haul of 2,800 tons last year. this was seven times the annual total in the early 1950's when the brigade was an elementary co-operative. an advanced collective of the fukien fishing area, the brigade has amassed a collective property 31 times the value of that of the former elementary co-operative.

the brigade is situated on the bank of the chiulung river by the east china sea coast. in pre-liberation days the fishermen led a bitter life under cruel exploitation by reactionary rulers and fishing despots. great changes have taken place in this fishermen's village since liberation under the wise leadership of chairman mao. as the elementary

co-ops became advanced ones and then the people's commune, output of fish kept rising and the living standards of the fishermen have improved steadily. since they lived on boats with their families and their fishing operations were backward, the fishermen were limited to inland fishing. they had long wanted to go sea fishing and make more contributions to the state. the brigade's general party branch organized the commune members in the winter of 1960 to study chairman mao's teaching: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." on this basis, they mapped out a plan to motorize their fishing junks and open new fishing grounds at sea.

the commune members warmly supported this plan and were determined to carry it out in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the general party branch led the brigade members in working from morning till night to catch more fish to raise enough funds for mechanization. by the end of 1961 they had motorized four boats and began sea fishing.

they were not familiar with the fishing grounds and at first had to follow other fishing teams. while others brought in several tons by one catch, they caught only a tiny amount. then they turned to what chairman mao teaches and recalled how the red army men climbed the snow-capped mountains and crossed the marshes while on the long march. chairman mao's great teachings and the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of the red armymen heightened the determination of the brigade members to surmount every difficulty. they studied what other teams did and summed up their own experience.

they mastered deep-water fishing in the course of four winter fishing seasons. by 1968, a pair of the brigade's boats set a record of 600 tons annually and joined the ranks of the advanced units in the province. then at the beginning of this year the brigade raised the slogan "turn the slack season into a busy one". in the heat of summer this year, it worked the sea south of fukien province and brought in a good haul of 350 tons in that slack season. it broke a new path for summer and autumn fishing along china's east and south sea coasts.

the rapid growth of fishery made the assembly and repair of the engines of the motorized junks more imperative. since it was time-consuming to have this work done in the nearby shipyard, the general party branch decided to set up a repair workshop. in the absence of equipment, they bought a worn-out lathe and a hand drill and made an electric saw and other equipment by themselves. then they studied hard and mastered the skills needed in making repairs. in the past few years, they have made more than 30 kinds of fishing machinery including an oil cooling device, a net drawer and a propeller, and motorized 50 junks with 20 to 135 horse power engines for the brigade as well as other brigades. the brigade now has 15 motorized junks with a total of 975 h.p.

the revolutionary cadres and brigade members are eager to make new contributions to the chinese and world revolution in line with chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity."

in mid-june 1970 when shoals of mackerels appeared in chekiang's fishing grounds, the brigade received instructions to catch croakers to support friendly countries.

displaying a spirit of internationalism, the fishermen searched for croakers. they failed to find any in the first two days, but discovered plenty on the third day. a single haul could bring at least 15 tons. the head of the fishing team said that every additional fish caught meant another ounce of strength for the world revolution. he cabled the headquarters to send out more boats.

more than 100 pairs of fishing junks from nearby fishing brigades arrived in response to his cable. the catches that day totalled 500 tons. while the junks from fraternal brigades were fishing, the boats of shihma brigade left the fishing ground and started north to find new fishing grounds to fulfil their task with greater success.

while doing everything to increase fish production, the shihma fishermen's brigade has set up a breeding ground that yields 200 tons of razor clams annually. in addition, it has reclaimed 24 hectares of wasteland on the hills to grow grain and industrial crops. the fishermen who used to live on boats with their families have thus built a new socialist fishermen's village with sea-faring motorized junks, workshops, farms and an aquatic products breeding ground.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

PLA Veterinary Finds Cure for Recurrent Animal Ailments

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

a veterinary of one of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army named li liu-shuan who studies and applies chairman mao's philosophic thinking in a living way has worked out a new acupuncture method for curing horses and mules of intestinal obstruction caused by constipation and some other recurrent ailments. the new highly effective and simple method is easily learned by the masses.

li liu-shuan was assigned to work as a veterinary assistant when he joined the p.l.a. in 1956. he saw many horses die of intestinal obstruction because there was no effective method of treatment. it pained him very much and he was determined to find some way to cure this reputedly "incurable disease". in line with chairman mao's teaching "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history", he visited many army horse farms, veterinaries and stockbreeders of people's communes. after repeated experiments he worked out an effective "hammering method" which was popularized throughout the country.

he found out that although veterinaries could use this method readily, ordinary people found it difficult. in addition, mules and horses had other complaints for which there still was no simple, effective cure. with these problems in mind he re-studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles and philosophic works and was resolved to go again among the masses and devise cures by acquiring knowledge through repeated practice.

a people's commune once brought in a horse with a twisted intestine. it was in great pain and he treated it with acupuncture to alleviate the pain. the horse recovered in a short while. that set li liu-shuan to wondering whether acupuncture could cure intestinal obstruction caused by constipation.

he studied the cause of the ailment and saw the necessity of discharging the stool. chairman mao points out: "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." this meant that the key question was to stimulate peristalsis and secretion of the intestinal juice. he asked advice on this from stockbreeders, veterinaries and practitioners of traditional chinese medicine. he saw an old practitioner of traditional chinese medicine in a village one time massage a child's spine in a particular way to treat diarrhea. the child recovered very quickly. this gave him a clue. he applied the principle in treating a young mare with intestinal obstruction caused by constication. the horse's hide was very thick and hard to massage. so he and another comrade repeatedly needled near the spine of the sick horse for more than one hour and the horse recovered.

the discovery gave them great encouragement. but the method is not simple and took a lot of time. so li liu-shuan again observed the symptoms of the horses and worked to find the most effective acupuncture point. chairman mao points out in "on contradiction": "each thing in its movement is interrelated with and interacts on the things around it." li liu-shuan found out through careful observation that the back muscles of the afflicted horses showed reaction of differing degree, varying with the seriousness of the ailment. he discussed this with experienced people. the stockbreeders said that horses got this complaint often after being unharnessed and released from the cart shafts. li liu-shuan looked into case histories and found confirmation. there is a relation between the horse's back muscles and its intestines. when the harness pressed the back muscles it also pressed on the pain-killing point for intestinal obstruction and alleviated pain. so the horse did not feel pain while in harness. this helped them find new acupuncture point for curing intestinal obstruction. they evolved a new method by acupuncture. they treated more than 700 horses with very good effect. this simple cure is being popularized in different parts of china.

li liu-shuan recognizes the necessity to keep on making progress in serving the people. he went on to find a simple, effective cure for enteritis, a recurrent disease of mules and horses, second only to intestinal obstruction, which has high mortality. relieving inflammation was formerly the fundamental method in treating the disease. but often horses died of the disease though a great amount of medicine had been administered.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the history of human knowledge tells us that the truth of many theories is incomplete and that this incompleteness is remedied through the test of practice." he studied the causes for the ailment and found that the mules and horses were afflicted when they had eaten mouldy fodder which poisoned them and caused the inflammation of intestines. poisoning is the cause of the pathological change and the principal contradiction. so he stressed dealing with the toxic effects in the new method of treatment. he treated 60 sick horses and cured all of them. this method is highly effective; it is also simple and costs little.

TIBET

Visit to People's Commune in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 18, 1971)

autumn harvesting has begun on the tibetan plateau. a hsinhua correspondent went to visit the hungchi (red flag) people's commune on the outskirts of lhasa and interviewed some commune members at work. they said with great satisfaction that this was another good year for the commune, with total output and per unit yield well over last year's.

the commune was set up in 1966 and embraces the whole of chungsa township. its five villages became production brigades. it has 240 households of over 1,040 members and cultivates some 200 hectares of land.

under reactionary serfdom before liberation, the land was entirely in the hands of the three manorial lords (the reactionary tibetan government, the nobility and monastery). the serfs worked a small amount of land that the manorial lords rented to them. they had to turn 70 per cent of their harvest over to the lords, besides tilling the rest of the lord's land without compensation and doing a lot of other unpaid labour. these burdens, plus numerous taxes, kept the serfs in utter misery.

tibet was liberated peacefully in 1951, and in 1959 democratic reform was carried out in chungsa township. that very year, the emancipated serfs responded to chairman mao's call "get organized", and formed mutual-aid teams. agricultural cooperatives were set up in 1960. as the emancipated serfs advanced along the road of collectivization, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and slashed back the cooperatives. they forced the hungchi cooperative to disband, saying that it had been set up "prematurely" and run "badly".

however, the class enemies could not shake the determination of the emancipated serfs to take the socialist road. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the emancipated serfs sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and smashed the attacks launched by the class enemies in the countryside and set up the people's commune.

a leading member of the commune told the correspondent the achievements it had made during the past five years. the first day it was set up, it launched a mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the commune members persisted in studying chairman mao's works every day and used mao tsetung thought to sum up their day's work. the fields and their homes all became classrooms. there were many study activists. people cherished the country and the collective and acted accordingly. they actively responded to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". they took the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai as their example and worked hard and self-reliantly to change nature. they reclaimed more than 30 hectares of land and improved all their 200 hectares by removing a tremendous amount of pebbles from the fields. they also built water conservancy projects which now irrigate or drain all the commune's land. the first year the commune was set up, its average per-hectare yield rose from 1.3 tons before the democratic reform to 3.7 tons.

although the commune was hit by natural disasters in 1970 its total grain output was four times that before the democratic reform. the state allotted 60 tons of relief grain to chungsa township in 1959. over the past five years since its establishment, the commune has sold the state 1,350 tons of surplus grain. it is now one of the main suppliers of marketable grain for lhasa.

the commune and its production brigades with their public accumulation funds have bought many farm machines and implements including new-type walking ploughs, horse-drawn seeders, hand tractors, threshing and winnowing machines. the rise in the level of farm mechanization has helped increase agricultural output.

with the constant growth of the commune's collective economy, the living standards of the commune members have risen considerably. last year, an average able-bodied person had an income of at least 250 yuan, apart from his or her grain ration, and a strong person had an income of 400 to 500 yuan. the hsinhua correspondent visited the home of tsase, an emancipated serf. before the democratic reform his family of four were all able-bodied; two did unpaid labour for the manorial lord and the others cultivated land as tenants. the grain they got every year could only sustain them for five months and they had to do odd jobs, beg and borrow to make both ends meet for the remainder of the year. only three in the family now take part in collective productive labour because his mother is up in years. last year each of them had an average grain ration of 350 kilogrammes and the family had an income of 900 yuan.

practically every household in the commune now has bank deposits and surplus grain. eight out of every ten commune member households live in new houses. every home has electric lighting and a loudspeaker. the commune members receive free medical service in nearby hospitals. the commune has trained its own barefoot doctors who keep up regular productive labour while treating the peasants in the fields or at home. all school-age children are in a commune-run school.

the commune members attribute their present happy life to the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

Secretariat of AAJA Denounces South African Racist Regime for Armed Incursion on Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association (a.a.j.a.) in a statement yesterday strongly denounced the south african racist regime for its armed incursion on zambia.

the statement said: "recently the white racist-colonial regime of south africa made a frenzied incursion on zambia, a sovereign state in central africa, thus revealing once again to africa and the whole world the aggressive nature of u.s.-led imperialism and its flunkey the south african apartheid regime."

it said: "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association unshakably supports the zambian people in their just struggle to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and vehemently denounces the south african white racist regime for its rabid intrusion into zambia under a fraudulent pretext."

the statement said: "the u.s. and british imperialists have never ceased to subject zambia to unwarranted military pressures to change its independent national and international policy, by alternately using southern african white racist regimes; sometimes they use rhodesia, at other times the portuguese colonialists and particularly south africa. meanwhile, they also apply political and economic pressures. the zambian people and government nevertheless not only refuse to yield to all these vicious forms of pressure, but are determined not to allow their territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty to be trodden underfoot."

"the frenzied incursion on zambia shows that the national liberation struggle in southern africa against colonialism and for national independence is developing in depth, shaking the very foundations of imperialist and colonialist rule", it said.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Gymnastic Team Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 17, 1971)

the albanian gymnastic team led by saim bejta left here for kwangchow by plane at noon today after its friendly visit in hunan province.

the team arrived here from shanghai by plane on the afternoon of october 15. later, the albanian comrades-in-arms in the company of tan yung-ching, leading member of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission,

went specially to visit shaoshan, home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it and were photographed with the accompanying chinese comrades-in-arms in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

during their stay here, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities.

the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the visiting albanian comrades-in-arms. hosts and guests toasted to the everlasting great revolutionary friendship of the chinese and albanian people.

during their arrival in and departure from here the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, shih lei, deputy commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and others as well as gymnasts of hunan province.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Physicist Dr. K. Mendelssohn Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1971)

british physicist dr. k. mendelssohn and mrs. mendelssohn arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the academy of sciences of china.

welcoming them at the airport were leading members of the academy and other organizations concerned, and chinese scientific workers including chin li-sheng, chou pei-yuan, li yun-chen, hung chao-sheng and kuan wei-yen.

CHINA AND CUBA

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Opens in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 16, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's socialist construction opened here yesterday under the auspices of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples (i.c.a.p.) and the cuba-china friendship association.

the exhibition is part of cuba's programme to greet the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

attending the opening ceremony were arturo espinosa, vice-president of the i.c.a.p., baldomero alvarez rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association, and representatives from various departments concerned.

li teh-hsin, commercial counsellor, and other members, of the chinese embassy were present.

diplomatic envoys of some other countries to cuba also attended the ceremony.

speaking at the ceremony, baldomero alvarez paid tribute to the history of revolutionary struggle of the chinese people and their achievements in socialist construction. he concluded his speech with the slogan: "long live the unbreakable and eternal friendship between the peoples of cuba and china exclamation"

li teh-hsin in his speech praised the victories won by the cuban people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and thanked them for their tremendous support to the chinese people. it is his firm conviction that the friendship and unity between the chinese and cuban people will continue to develop, he said.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed throughout the ceremony.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Trade Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1971)

a four-member trade mission of equatorial guinea led by antonio ribiro ebera, director of the bureau of foreign trade of the ministry of commerce of equatorial guinea, arrived in peking by air today for a visit after attending china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow.

present at the airport to welcome the mission were leading members of departments concerned of the chinese ministry of foreign trade and the ministry of foreign affairs including wang pin, tien kuang-tao and ho yang.

CHINA AND IRAN

Letter of Greetings from Chinese Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai to Shahanshan of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, sent a letter to his imperial majesty mohammad reza shah pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, on october 10 extending congratulations on the celebration of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire. the full text of the letter reads:

peking, october 10, 1971

his imperial majesty mohammad reza shah pahlavi,
the shahanshah of iran

your imperial majesty,

first of all, allow us, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to extend congratulations to your imperial majesty, the imperial government of iran and the iranian people on the occasion of your celebration of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire. china has decided to send historian kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences, as its special envoy to attend the grand celebrations in your country and convey the chinese people's friendly sentiments to the iranian people.

long-standing historical ties have existed between china and iran. recently, our two countries have established new relations on the basis of mutual friendship. the chinese government had the honour to receive her royal highness princess ashraf and her royal highness princess fatemeh who paid visits to china. diplomatic relations have been established between our two countries. and now china's special envoy kuo mo-jo has been invited to pay a friendly visit to your country. we believe that with the joint efforts of our two sides, the relations between china and iran based on principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence will develop continuously, and the friendly contacts and mutual understanding between the two peoples will be further strengthened.

we sincerely wish prosperity to your country and well-being to its people. may your imperial majesty enjoy good health. please accept, your imperial majesty, the assurances of our highest consideration.

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Special Envoy

(NCNA-English Teheran, Oct. 17, 1971)

amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, received chang tung, special envoy of the people's republic of china, who came here to attend the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire. chang tung conveyed premier chou en-lai's regards to him.

the iranian prime minister had a friendly talk with chang tung. he said: "the relations between iran and china are developing rapidly with each passing day. i hope that relations in the economic and trade fields between the two countries will further develop." he stated: "iran cannot agree with the argument of 'two chinas'. it is unthinkable that china with a population of eight hundred million be excluded from the united nations."

on the same day, chang tung was received separately by her royal highness princess fatemeh pahlavi and iranian foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari. they also had friendly conversations with him.

wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was present on these occasions.

Shahanshah of Iran Receives Chinese Special Envoy

(NCNA-English Teheran, Oct. 16, 1971)

his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, received yesterday evening in persepolis, ancient capital of the persian empire north of shiraz, chang tung, special envoy of the people's republic of china to attend the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire. chang tung handed to his majesty a message of greetings from tung pi-wu, vice-chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china.

in the course of a friendly talk with chang tung, the shahanshah thanked for the congratulations from the chinese leaders and asked the chinese special envoy to convey his regards and good wishes to vice-chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders.

the chinese special envoy today arrived in teheran by plane from shiraz in southern iran to continue to take part in the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the ancient persian empire.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan and Shih Shao-hua Give Farewell Banquet for Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and shih shao-hua, member of the cultural group under the state council, gave a farewell banquet this evening for all the members of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by kenzo nakajima and torao miyagawa.

present were masao shimizu, head of the japanese matsuyama ballet group to china, and hisao kuroda, leader of the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

wang kuo-chuan and kenzo nakajima spoke at the banquet in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

wang kuo-chuan warmly congratulated the japanese friends on their successful visit to china. he said: we are convinced that in the present excellent situation the japan-china cultural exchange association will continue to hold high the banner of opposing u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and the banner of japan-china friendship, unite with all the forces that can be united, surmount all the obstacles on its way forward and make still greater contributions to the cause of friendship and cultural exchange between the people of japan and china.

wang kuo-chuan said: following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, china's cultural circles and the chinese people have consistently sympathized with and supported japanese cultural circles and the japanese people in their just struggle and regarded their revolutionary struggle as a support and encouragement to them. we will, as always, fight together with the japanese people and our friends in japanese cultural circles against the policies of war and aggression of u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism, and for ever-lasting friendship between the people of china and japan, the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations and increasing cultural exchange between the two countries.

in his speech, kenzo nakajima said: our current visit to china has further strengthened the unity of our two peoples. this is a very valuable result to us.

he said: running counter to the will of the peace-loving peoples, u.s. imperialism and the reviving japanese militarism are vehemently hostile to the chinese people. we must fight resolutely against u.s. imperialism and the reviving japanese militarism. this is a common cause of the japanese and chinese people.

present at the banquet were leading members of the organizations concerned and personages from chinese cultural circles including chang hsiang-shan, wu yin-hsien, chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yi, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, sung chung, wang yeh-chiu, chou pei-yuan, hsia nai, wang chi-sheng, hsieh tien-ti and chuang tse-tung.

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Gives Performance Reflecting Struggles of People of Japan and Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

the japanese matsuyama ballet group gave its last performance here this evening. it presented the ballets "five okinawan girls" and "japanese drum" which reflect the heroic struggle of the japanese people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the ballet "vietnamese maid" reflecting the heroic struggle waged by the vietnamese people against aggressors.

ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, who is visiting china, nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, saw the performance.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wu teh, wang kuo-chuan, han nien-lung, li chiang, chang hsi-jo, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, ting hsueh-sung and liu hsi-lin.

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, who had just recovered after a long illness, also attended the performance.

the excellent performance of the japanese artistes was received with warm applause.

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1971)

the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by kenzo nakajima and torao miyagawa left here for home by air today after attending the celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and paying a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, chao cheng-hung, chou pei-yuan, wu yin-hsien, chang hsiang-shan, wang yeh-chiu, wang chi-sheng, wang hsiao-yi, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, hsiao hsiang-chien, hsia nai, hsieh tieh-li, chuang tse-tung and tien chia-nung.

also present were japanese friends in peking ichihei sugiyama and naoko takizawa, deputy secretary general of the japanese matsuyama ballet group.

Delegation to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1971)

the delegation to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by hisao kuroda and seimin miyazaki left here for home by air yesterday and today separately. the delegation attended the celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and paid a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang kuo-chuan, chou pei-yuan, chang hsiang-shan and wang hsiao-yi.

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Cocktail Party to Bid Farewell to Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1971)

the china-japan friendship association gave a grand cocktail party here this evening to warmly send off the japanese matsuyama ballet group. bringing with them the japanese people's friendship for the chinese people, the japanese friends will leave peking tomorrow for a performance tour in northwest and southern china.

present at the cocktail party were masao shimizu, head, mikiko matsuyama, deputy head, and all the members, of the ballet group.

also attending were ichinei sugiyama and other japanese friends in peking.

present were wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association.

wang kuo-chuan and masao shimizu spoke at the cocktail party.

wang kuo-chuan said: the performances in peking by our friends on the ballet group have left a deep and unforgettable impression on us. their excellent performances, which were full of revolutionary spirit, and their very valuable and sincere revolutionary friendship for the chinese people have touched us deeply and will be engraved on our memory.

he said: the matsuyama ballet group headed by mr. masao shimizu has adhered to a correct orientation and stood on the forefront in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. though surrounded by reactionary u.s. and japanese culture, it has persisted in presenting revolutionary items. it used the ballet as a powerful weapon to struggle resolutely against the enemy and made important contributions to the cause of liberation of the japanese people. we believe that in future struggles our japanese comrades-in-arms will surely surmount all difficulties and make even greater contributions.

he said that in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the chinese revolutionary art and literary workers and the chinese people will forever unite and fight together with the japanese revolutionary art and literary workers and the japanese people and win victory together!

masao shimizu thanked peking spectators for their enthusiastic praise of the matsuyama ballet group. he said: we will forever bear in mind the encouragement given us by chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. we are determined to advance in a down-to-earth way in artistic creation and fight still better on the art and literary front in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries as a cog and a screw working for the revolutionary cause of the japanese people. he expressed the sincere wish that the militant friendship between the people and revolutionary art and literary workers of the two countries would be consolidated and developed constantly.

present at the cocktail party were leading members of the departments concerned shih shao-hua, li yao-wen, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, yu li-chun, chao cheng-hung, ting hsueh-sung, liu chun, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, wang hsiao-yi, liu hsi-lin, wang yeh-chiu and chang shu-yuan.

in a warm atmosphere of friendship, the chinese and japanese comrades-in-arms sang "people of the world are sure to win", "return our okinawa" and other songs and performed dances.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Delegation of National Mexico City Chamber of Commerce Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1971)

a delegation of the national mexico city chamber of commerce led by president of the chamber miguel m. blasquez arrived in peking by air this afternoon on a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including li chuan, li ho-tien and yu hou-hua.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on october 14 and visited china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair there.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Sino-Korean Border Railway Joint Committee Meets in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

the sino-korean border railway joint committee held its 1971 regular meeting in shenyang from september 27 to october 17. a protocol was signed at the meeting. the korean railway delegation led by kim dok in and the chinese railway delegation led by tung yung-chun attended the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to warmly greet the successful conclusion of the meeting and to bid farewell to the korean railway delegation. pai chien, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and kim dok in, leader of the korean railway delegation, spoke at the banquet. both of them expressed the conviction that the people and railway workers of the two countries would cooperate still more closely in the socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle against their common enemy, so as to further consolidate and develop the revolutionary friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples of china and korea.

the korean railway delegation arrived in shenyang on september 25. later the delegation was invited to peking on a visit. kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, met and feted the korean comrades-in-arms while they were in peking. the korean delegation left shenyang for home by train this evening.

Second Korean Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

a second visiting group to china of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by train today. the leader of the 14-member group is han wal ryong, a bureau director of the korean state scientific and technical commission, and the deputy leader is kim song som, a section chief of the ministry of commerce.

the visiting group was accorded a warm welcome at the railway station by leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other organizations concerned chou jung-kuo, ti wen-wei, tsao ke-chiang, cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien, hsu chung-ching and chu ping-yi; all the members of the second chinese tourist group which will shortly leave for korea; and more than 200 representatives of the revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

also present at the railway station were yu song jin, counsellor, and liu yong mun, third secretary, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Film Soiree in Honor of Romanian Industrial Exhibition Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-romania friendship association gave a film soiree here today in honour of all the members of the romanian industrial exhibition group with mircea badica as its leader and remus brad as its deputy leader.

the romanian journalists' delegation led by zamfir brumaru, deputy director of the romanian news agency, and romanian ambassador to china aurel duma attended the soiree.

the colour film on the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown at the soiree.

attending were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including ting hsi-lin, hsi tao-chung, li lien-ching, kao lu and li chuan.

Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe Gives Premiere in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 17, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic gave its premiere yesterday evening for workers, peasants and soldiers in nanking and was warmly welcomed.

the troupe arrived in nanking from peking on october 15 and was welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army nanking units and other departments concerned as well as several hundred revolutionary people.

the troupe presented romanian songs and dances including "in praise of the party", "the prosperous motherland" and "respond to the call", and chinese songs and dances including "the east is red", "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "harvest dance" and was accorded a warm welcome by the audience of more than 3,000 people. outbursts of applause filled the theatre with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people and armies of china and romania.

attending the performance were wu ta-sheng, secretary of the kiangsu provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; other leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee yang kuang-li, chiang ko and hsu chia-tun; leading members of the chinese people's liberation army nanking units chou kuan-wu, tuan huan-ching, chung fa-sheng and wang chan; and fang min, chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee. at the end of the performance, wu ta-sheng, chou kuan-wu and other comrades went on stage, cordially shook hands with the artists to congratulate them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet on the evening of october 15 in honour of all the members of the "doena" art troupe of the romanian armed forces led by major general dinu stelian, leader of the troupe. comrade yang kuang-li and troupe leader dinu stelian made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people, armed forces and literary and art workers of china and romania.

in his speech, comrade yang kuang-li warmly praised the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu for rising in great vigour and persisting in the struggle against big power hegemony, and overcoming repeated difficulties to score great achievements and victories in defending national independence and safeguarding state sovereignty and in socialist construction.

he said: the art troupe's performance tour will certainly further strengthen and develop the revolutionary friendship between the people, armies and literary and art workers of china and romania.

in his speech, troupe leader major general dinu stelian highly appraised the outstanding achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party with comrade mao tsetung as its leader in building the socialist motherland. he pledged to make efforts so that the art troupe's performance tour would contribute to the strengthening and development of the friendship and unity of the people and armies of romania and china.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Romanian Journalists' Delegation and Broadcasting and Television Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1971)

comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the romanian journalists' delegation led by zamfir brumaru, deputy director of the romanian news agency, and the romanian broadcasting and television team led by gheorghe atanasiu, editor of the news and economic programme department of the radio station of the romanian broadcasting and television committee.

present at the meeting were members of the romanian journalists' delegation: maria popescu, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "probleme economice", vasile barac, deputy editor-in-chief of "scinteia tineretului", nicolae dragos, chief of the section of literature and art of "scinteia", and ion ioan gheorghiu, cameraman of the romanian radio and television.

present at the meeting were members of the romanian broadcasting and television team manase radnev, deputy editor-in-chief of the editorial department of the social education programme of the television station, and television cameraman gheorghe bratianu.

also present at the meeting were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, and ion galateanu, peking correspondent of the romanian news agency and "scinteia".

present at the meeting on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned including chang chi-chih, feng hsuan, liu chien-kung, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, tai cheng-yuan, teng kang, peng hua, li lien-ching, liu ke-ming and li chin-hua.

Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe Concludes Performance Tour of Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 18, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general dinu stelian left here for shanghai by train this morning after a performance tour of nanking.

the troupe was accorded a warm send-off at the railway station by chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the chinese people's liberation army nanking units and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee wang chan and wang nai-ching; and several hundred revolutionary people, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and literary and art workers.

the "doena" art troupe gave its second performance in nanking yesterday evening. the excellent performance of the romanian artists drew round after round of warm applause from the audience.

during their stay in nanking, the romanian comrades on the troupe visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and saw a joint military exhibition by the p.l.a. men, militia, red guards and little red soldiers. they also attended a revolutionary theatrical performance by little red soldiers in nanking and went sightseeing at the scenic eastern suburbs of nanking. wherever they went, the romanian comrades were warmly welcomed by revolutionary people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

China Dance Drama Troupe in Brasov, Romania

(NCNA-English Brasov, Oct. 17, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe has made a hit during its performance tour of this central romanian city beginning october 14. the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women" and the piano concerto "the yellow river" it presented have been warmly welcomed.

among those who saw the performances were constantin cirtina, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the brasov city party committee; gheorghe matei, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and secretary of the brasov county party committee; radu romul, first vice-chairman of the brasov county people's council; other party and administrative leaders, cadres and officers, as well as personages from cultural, art and press circles of the county and city.

the performances drew repeated warm applause.

during their stay in brasov, members of the china dance drama troupe have visited the automobile plant and gone sightseeing in the city. they also attended a performance of national songs and dances given by local artists.

galinoiu nicolae, director of the music department of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, accompanied the troupe in its performance tour in brasov.

first vice-chairman radu romul gave a banquet here today to warmly welcome all members of the china dance drama troupe. comrade radu romul and comrade chou chiu-yeh, head of the troupe, proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the romanian and chinese peoples and literary and art workers and to the good health of comrade nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao.

at the banquet, romanian and chinese songs were presented by literary and art workers of the two countries.

on october 15, comrade radu romul and other brasov county and city leaders met the leading members of the troupe.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet and meeting.

Romanian Government Delegation Return Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 18, 1971)

the romanian government delegation led by ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry, returned here by plane this morning after attending the opening ceremony of the romanian industrial exhibition in peking and paying a friendly visit to china. minister ioan avram and his party also paid a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were vice-ministers of machine building industry of romania iosif opris, gheorghe boldur, alexandru margaritescu, cornel minulecea, ion morega, mihai martinescu and nicolae cocos, as well as responsible members of departments concerned.

present also were chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy peng jun-min.

korean ambassador to romania kang yong sop was also present.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Minister of Sierra Leone Fetes Chinese Agricultural Technical Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1971)

s. forna, minister of agriculture and natural resources of sierra leone, gave a dinner on october 15 in honour of all the members of the chinese agricultural technical group who arrived in freetown recently, according to a report from freetown.

present on the occasion were minister of development of sierra leone, permanent secretary and senior officials of the ministry of agriculture and natural resources. charge d'affaires ad interim nieh ying and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in sierra leone also attended.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav National Table Tennis Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 17, 1971)

the yugoslav national table tennis team led by milan novkovic, president of the yugoslav table tennis association, and borivoje popovic, vice-president of the association, left here by train for home today after a friendly visit to china.

the team arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air on october 15 and was given a warm welcome at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. the provincial physical culture and sports commission held a welcome ceremony yesterday evening prior to the friendly match between table tennis players of china and yugoslavia. attending the banquet and the ceremony were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee lin li-ming, hou hsien-tang and huang yeh, and li fu-jung, coach of the chinese table tennis team.

during its stay here, the yugoslav national table tennis team visited the china export commodities fair and attended the reception on the opening of the fair.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Exhibition on China's Achievements in Economic Construction Opens in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 17, 1971)

an exhibition on the achievements in economic construction of the people's republic of china opened here with ceremony yesterday afternoon. zambian minister of trade and industry ackson soko cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

among the 500 guests present at the opening ceremony were zambian defence minister a.g. zulu, minister of state of trade and industry s. tembo, minister of state of power, transport and works h.y. mwala, mayor of lusaka chirwa, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs e. sampa, and other senior government officials.

diplomatic envoys from various countries and african freedom-fighters here were also present.

chinese ambassador chin li-chen, head of the exhibition delegation li yung-ting, all members of the delegation and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel in zambia were also present.

ambassador chin li-chen and minister soko spoke at the opening ceremony.

ambassador chin li-chen said in his speech, "the zambian people are nurtured by the glorious tradition of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. since independence, the zambian people have won victory after victory under the leadership of president kaunda. they have also scored remarkable achievements in eliminating the colonialist economic influence, developing the national economy, culture and education, transport and communications through their own efforts. in international affairs, the zambian government has always upheld justice, opposed imperialism, colonialism and racism, and supported the national liberation movements in asia and africa, thus making positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and winning the praise and admiration of the people of the afro-asian countries."

he said, "the chinese and zambian peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

"it is our wish that this exhibition will further strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between our two peoples and promote the economic cooperation and trade relations between us," chin li-chen added.

in his speech, minister soko praised the achievements of the chinese people in socialist construction. he said that this success "is not only the pride of the chinese people alone, but also that of all the people still struggling against foreign interference and domination".

"this marvellous exhibition on the economic construction of the people's republic of china is most welcomed in our country. it offers an exceptional opportunity to the zambians

to acquaint themselves with the fruits of perseverance, determination and hard work of the chinese people," added soko.

after the speeches, minister soko and the other guests were shown round the exhibition.

after the opening ceremony, chinese ambassador chin li-chen gave a reception to mark the occasion. guests and hosts proposed repeated toasts to the health of president kaunda and chairman mao and to the continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of china and zambia.

at a press conference on october 14, li yung-ting gave a briefing to local and foreign correspondents on the exhibition.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 29, 1971 No. 5003

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TRUE VS. FALSE MARXISM

Learn from Lu Hsün's Fighting Spirit in Opposing False Marxism

by

Li Fan (黎帆)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1971)

Back in 1882 Engels already pointed out: "Wherever it may be, the development of the proletariat will always take place in internal struggle..."

This Marxist truth has not only been borne out in the history of the international communist movement and the history of the struggle in our Party against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines, but also fully demonstrated in the two-line struggle in the cultural and ideological spheres.

On the cultural and ideological front in the thirties, Lu Hsün, the great revolutionary, thinker, and man of letters, made immortal achievements in the creation of a new culture of the proletariat and in defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He has likewise written a splendid page that records a stubborn opposition to false Marxism in the internal struggle.

Discriminate Between True and False Marxism, Draw a Clear Line of Demarcation Between the Opposing Camps

In his letter "To A. Bebel," Engels pointed out clearly: "One who, like Marx and myself, has waged struggle against spurious socialists in his life more than anybody else has done...will not be unduly troubled by the eruption of inevitable struggle."

Class struggle and line struggle have never changed with the subjective will of men. This is not only because the petty bourgeoisie who are not properly reformed will always try their utmost to distort Marxism in accordance with their own class interests and class character, but also because "the victory of Marxism in theory forces its enemies to assume the guise of Marxists. Historical dialectics is just like that."

While waging violent struggle against representatives of the reactionary culture of the Kuomintang, including the "New Moon set," the "third category people," "nationalist literature," and such monstrous vipers and demons, the great communist Lu Hsün also firmly criticized and repudiated the spurious "revolutionary literature" under a proletarian banner. In particular, his exposure of the capitulationism of Chou Yang's "foursome" and their true face as renegades and enemy agents is continuing to play a fighting role even today, teaching us a profound lesson.

It was while under attack from the enemy on all sides that Lu Hsün distinguished between true and false Marxism. Hence he had bitter experience and thorough understanding of the serious harm done to the revolutionary cause by spurious Marxism.

False Marxists of all shapes and colors directed their spearhead against Lu Hsün in a concerted attack. Having usurped the leadership of the "Alliance of Left-Wing Writers" and in order to push politically and organizationally Wang Ming's "Left" and Right opportunist lines, "the foursome" and their gang on the one hand "displayed their big banner like a tiger's skin," and on the other hand, adopting abuse, rumor-mongering, and other ignominious means, shot one arrow after another at Marxist Lu Hsün from the dark.

Lu Hsün once described in this way his own situation of being attacked in front as well as from behind: "The enemy does not cause me undue worry. What is the most fearful and disheartening is an arrow in the back from an ally, and the satisfied smirk of those in my own camp. Therefore, when I am wounded in this way, I would hide deep in the forest, where I might lick my own wound and dress and conceal it from all. I think such a situation dreadful."

So, "to protect his rear, Lu Hsün had to "stand sideways addressing the enemy instead of facing him, and moreover had to redouble my vigilance by looking ahead and backward continually."

Though attacked both from the front and from behind, the revolutionist Lu Hsün had "no intention whatever of retreating." He would "stand up again" and continue fighting after being wounded. In struggle he knew quite well this counter-revolutionary tactic of the class enemy. So, no matter whether the false Marxist political swindlers and all the monstrous vipers and demons on the literary front attacked frontally or stealthily from the rear, none of them could escape his sharp dissecting knife. In his fighting advance he kept reminding people from time to time that revolutionary men of letters "should not only watch for the enemy from the front, but must also guard against treacherous hidden agents on their own side."

Lu Hsün resolutely urged that the revolutionary literary camp must carry on the struggle against false Marxism to the very end. "In this conglomerate camp some are able to advance with the revolution and sympathize with it, but some may, when an opportunity arises, stab the revolution in the back, soften it, or misrepresent it. It is the duty of theoreticians of the Left Wing to analyze these. If this amounts to the civil war among 'warlords,' then the theoreticians of the Left Wing must all the more continue to fight it out, clearly divide the camps, and pull out the poisoned arrows shot from the rear." This is the most valuable experience and lesson summed up by Lu Hsün in the struggle between the two lines on the revolutionary literary front in the thirties.

Thorough Materialists Are Afraid of Nothing

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Discrimination is possible only when there is comparison. Development is possible only when there is discrimination and struggle. Truth is developed in the struggle against error. It is in this way that Marxism is developed."

It was in this unrelenting, stubborn way that Lu Hsün, attacked from both inside and outside in the thirties, engaged himself in a difficult struggle to discriminate between true and false Marxism and distinguish friend from foe.

It was first of all a fight to discriminate between true and false Marxism on the theoretical plane. False Marxists of all shapes and colors at the time raised banners of Marxism, or even displayed the sign of "members of the Communist Party," and distorted Marxism from the "Leftist" or Rightist angle.

The project of "revolutionary literature of the proletariat" in 1928 reflected a need of the developing revolutionary situation and played an active role in promoting the genesis of the Left-wing literary and art front. But as Lu Hsün said, there were "quite a number of men who were staunch and correct" in the controversy. Some of them advanced in step with the revolution and eventually became true proletarian revolutionary fighters. However, most of the promoters were not Marxists but representatives of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie. They lacked even the courage to "face" and "protest against" the "violence and darkness" of the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang which "killed people like cutting grass noiselessly." However, playing with some Marxist terms and phrases, they gave themselves publicity and promoted sectarianism and "closed door"-ism vigorously. In particular, they attacked Lu Hsün, the great founder of revolutionary literature after the May 4 Movement, in a concerted manner and by the most despicable means.

Lu Hsün, who was embarking on the Marxist road at the time, was not overwhelmed by the encircling attack. Marxist theory and Marxist revolutionary dialectics gave Lu Hsün a new fighting life and sharpened all the more his dagger and javelin. As Chairman Mao said in his high estimation of Lu Hsün, "In Lu Hsün's last years his satirical essays were most penetrating and effective and there was no one-sidedness in them, because by that time he had learned and mastered dialectics."

To expose the false Marxist spurious goods of the so-called "revolutionary men of letters," Lu Hsün highly stressed the importance of study of Marxist theories. "Discrimination is possible only when there is comparison." He maintained that in order to "achieve a complete awakening" in matters of literature and art, "it would still be necessary to devote efforts to study at the great fountain of socialist science," and that only by "profoundly mastering the doctrine (meaning Marxism)" would it be possible to spur literature and art "to take the correct, progressive road." Lu Hsün earnestly taught revolutionary young people that in order to see through the fraud of false Marxism, it was necessary to "seek remedy in fundamental, practical social science," namely, the basic theories of Marxism.

What after all was the Marxist world outlook and outlook on literature and art? In this struggle Lu Hsün saw through the false Marxist essence of these people with regard to some fundamental questions, and waged an irreconcilable struggle against them. Lu Hsün pointed out with complete correctness: "The so-called 'criticism from the materialistic concept of history,' which assumed a radical manner," distorted the dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism. These people "have not carefully analyzed the Chinese society," so that their views on the Chinese revolution and on literature and art were anti-Marxist.

Lu Hsün acutely pointed out that, to the young people who longed for revolution, these views "were not nourishment" but "sour wine in a new sack and decaying meat in a red package" and arsenic "mixed with the food."

With regard to matters of politics and literature and art, Lu Hsün showed that although these people loudly advocated "the use of literature and art as a weapon for class struggle," they in fact "sit under the shield of class struggle" and engaged themselves vigorously in creating bourgeois and petty bourgeois literature and art to serve their own selfish interests. They openly sought to "transform the masses" with their ideology, saying preposterously that the intellectual stratum who had "purposeful consciousness" should "educate and cultivate" the workers and peasants who had only the tendency "to grow naturally." By means of the Marxist class viewpoint, Lu Hsün pointed out that these people "took a bath when the tide rose and looked like new men, but were essentially unchanged," and that they had "much old refuse in their heads but purposely kept it concealed. Thus the so-called "proletarian revolutionary literature" from their pen could only be bourgeois spurious goods which "had no proletarian character whatever" in both content and form.

In the great verbal fight between the two slogans of "national defense literature" and "popular literature of national revolutionary war" in 1936, Lu Hsün and the false Marxists were locked in a struggle of an even more serious character. Chou Yang's "foursome" and their gang, directed by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, and other political swindlers, distorted and opposed the policy of an anti-Japanese national united front put forward by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. They disbanded the "Alliance of Left-Wing Writers," trumpeted the capitulationist slogan of "national defense literature," and attacked Lu Hsün's slogan of "popular literature

of national revolutionary war," which he put forward in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of an anti-Japanese national united front, saying that he "did not understand the basic policy" of the Party. They accused Lu Hsün of "sabotaging the united front," "working for a split," and a series of other crimes, and once again launched an encircling attack against him with seen spears and unseen arrows.

However, Lu Hsün, standing firm on the position of proletarian literature and art, did not yield to the pressure of this gang of false Marxists, but hit back at them resolutely. It was an important struggle to uphold the Marxist doctrine of national struggle and class struggle and in defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The focal point of the struggle was the question of leadership of the united front.

Chou Yang's gang trumpeted the capitulationist fallacy that "the proletariat should not wear its emblem conspicuously" or "insist on its special position and pose demands for leadership power."

Lu Hsün thereupon pointed out in view of this that within the anti-Japanese national united front it was imperative to insist on leadership by the proletariat and to stress and bring to the fore the "popular literature of the national revolutionary war" as an embodiment of proletarian leadership and as the slogan of the united front. Because, as he said, the putting forward of the new slogan "certainly does not mean that revolutionary literature will relinquish its duty of class leadership, but on the contrary it adds to and expands its duty so that the whole nation, regardless of class and party affiliations, may present a united front against the external foe. This national stand is really a class stand."

Lu Hsün also held that the new slogan was "put forward to progressive writers who have always identified themselves with the Left-wing, and it is hoped that they will continue to strive to make progress," that it was also "put forward to writers in general or writers of different groups. It is also hoped that they too will strive to make progress."

Combining the revolutionary principle of Marxism with the flexibility of its strategy, Lu Hsün here explained clearly and unequivocally that the united front of literary and art circles could be led only by the cultural thinking of the proletariat, namely, by Marxist ideas, and that it must never accommodate itself to the ideas of the bourgeoisie.

In this struggle, Lu Hsün, using the theory and strategy of the united front of true Marxism, exposed the fraud of the false Marxist "united front" of political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and their pawns Chou Yang and his gang. He resolutely defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

While carrying out theoretical discrimination, it is also necessary to insist on making the practice of struggle the standard by which to examine truth. This was also an effective weapon with which Lu Hsün discerned and exposed false Marxism.

Having experienced the 1911 Revolution, the May 4 Movement, and the Great Revolution of 1927, Lu Hsün brought to bear his anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolutionary tradition at the cultural positions of the proletariat. The fighting that lasted for several decades trained his piercing power of observation and fostered his most valuable trait, that of consistently having high regard for practice. So, as soon as he accepted the Marxist world outlook, he was able to use it with facility and strike at the vital spot of the enemy in the war of words.

Marxism is not a dogma but the guide to action. No matter how spurious Marxists decorate themselves with beautiful sounding words, they will reveal the tail of false Marxism as soon as they come in contact with the practice of struggle. As Lu Hsün said, "Facts are utterly ruthless. They can smash empty words to pieces."

In the controversy over "revolutionary literature," it was from the characteristic of radical detachment of the so-called "revolutionary men of letters" from the proletarian practice of struggle that Lu Hsün was able to see through their camouflage.

Although these "revolutionary men of letters" who made such noise in the literary world "assumed a ferocious 'Leftist' appearance," they were only armchair revolutionaries in practice. In the following words Lu Hsün produced a caricature which most profoundly revealed the ludicrous character of these so-called "revolutionary men of letters": They "lived in semi-foreign settlements amassing '100,000 taels of smokeless gun powder,'" then they suddenly went into "the Revolutionary Coffee Shop" where, over "piping-hot proletarian coffee," they "directed 'the dirty peasant and worker masses." Or they might suddenly "emerge from a Japanese spa and move into a Paris hotel," declaring, "I alone have grasped the proletarian consciousness, so I am a revolutionary man of letters of 'the true proletariat.'"

Lu Hsün saw through the so-called "revolutionary literature" which these people promoted and which in reality "came from the shadow of non-resistance and fell into a new dream of fighting on paper." He pointed out positively: "A revolutionary man of letters must at least share the life of revolution or deeply feel the pulse of revolution." But the so-called "revolutionary men of letters" who "want to wear the badge of revolutionaries but who would not suffer the least hardship a revolutionary inevitably suffers" would "easily misrepresent revolution even though they are producing revolutionary literature."

Morever, Lu Hsün also asked the question as to whether these promoters of "revolutionary literature" were in fact true revolutionaries or false ones. He analyzed this question by raising it to the plane of line struggle, and discovered from the ultra-"Left" superficial appearance of false Marxists their essential character of inevitable degeneration into the extreme Right.

His famous "Views on the Alliance of Left-Wing Writers" was in fact a declaration of war against the opportunist line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence. Lu Hsün sternly warned revolutionary young people of the

literary and art world: "It is very refined and praiseworthy to talk about socialism in the parlor, but socialists who do not think of putting their ideas into practice are utterly unreliable." "Empty and highflown talk is a sugar-coated drug that poisons the revolution." Lu Hsün also warned that "unless 'Left-wing' writers" earnestly studied Marxism and took part in revolutionary practice, they would "easily become 'Right-wing' writers."

Historical dialectics shows just that. Not long afterward, tried by the practice of struggle, the so-called "revolutionary men of letters" who were so clamorous for a time and who, their "new dream of fighting on paper" shattered, were revealed in their true colors in the mirror of fact, deserted their positions one after another. Some of them became one with "the third category people," and some "followed behind the nationalist men of letters."

Worst of all, at about the time the slogan of "national defense literature" came out, some paid the enemy to get into their camp, some surrendered themselves and made confessions, and some informed against their colleagues and became ignominious renegades. The worst examples of these were Chou Yang's "foursome" who infiltrated the Party and usurped the leadership of the "Alliance of Left-Wing Writers." At a crucial moment of the national struggle and class struggle, this gang of renegades and enemy agents frenziedly pushed the Right opportunist line of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. With the reactionary slogan of "national defense literature" as a counter-revolutionary program for their national betrayal and capitulation, they completely shed their "Leftist" mantle and finally completely revealed the Right capitulationist character of a renegade.

Lu Hsün's scientific dissection of the false Marxists of all shapes and colors on the literary and art front not only set an example for us in identifying the "Left" and Right opportunist line after combining the literary and art front with the political front, but also enlightened us as to how to see through all counter-revolutionary double-dealers.

"Thorough materialists fear nothing." Because he was armed with Marxism and because he applied it to the practice of struggle, Lu Hsün was able to see the essence through the superficial phenomena, and, fearing no isolation and attack from all sides, waged resolute struggle against all shapes and colors of false Marxism in an undaunted revolutionary spirit that defied the current.

"If I Can Live, I Will Of Course Want To Learn"

"If I can live, I will of course still want to learn." These well-known words, so full of the spirit of continuous revolution, were spoken by the Marxist Lu Hsün in the last moments of his life in firm reply to a slanderous attack from the "foursome" and their gang. The heroic voice of eternal revolutionary youth is still ringing in our ears even today.

From the verbal war about revolutionary literature to the fight of the two slogans, the history of the two-line struggle on the Left-wing

literary and art front showed with iron-clad facts that it was Lu Hsün--"The principal commanding general of the cultural revolution of China"--who understood the most deeply and carried out the most resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and revolutionary policies. It was Lu Hsün, the great revolutionist who "with bowed head was willing to serve as an ox for the newborn generation," who studied Marxism most conscientiously and understood it most deeply.

Starting from their counter-revolutionary needs, a gang of false Marxist political swindlers tried to put the halo of "prophet" on Lu Hsün in the sixties in an effort to negate the new ideas and strength brought by the Marxist world outlook and practice of revolution to Lu Hsün in the fighting in his last years. Their efforts, however, were all in vain. The lofty character of Lu Hsün as a great revolutionist is a model for emulation by "all Communist Party members, all revolutionists, and all revolutionary workers in literature and art." His effort to transform his own subjective world while transforming the objective world will always be a great example for us to follow.

To learn for the sake of the revolution, to write for the sake of the revolution, to grasp Marxism--the ideological weapon of the proletariat--for the sake of the revolution, "to think of China and the future constantly and do what little one can for all"--this has always been a daily reminder of Lu Hsün as a great revolutionist. His great repute in the cultural world was enough to make the enemy tremble, but it never caused him to halt his advancing steps. He spurred himself on with never-complacent, tireless learning and self-remolding. "It is true that I constantly dissect others, but I dissect myself even oftener and more ruthlessly."

Lu Hsün held that it was necessary to grasp the sharp ideological weapon of Marxism for use in attacking not only the enemy, but first of all the incorrect things in one's own world outlook. This is because "A revolutionary is certainly not afraid to criticize himself, because he knows himself clearly and dares to say so."

In the verbal war about "revolutionary literature," Lu Hsün for some time "waited for someone who could use the spear of Marxist criticism to attack" him. But as such an "attacker" never appeared, he had "to remedy the absence himself." To expose the spurious goods of false Marxism so that "he who wants to attack me with this knife may also be attacked in a fatal spot," Lu Hsün began to study on the one hand and on the other hand translate the scientific literary and art theories of Marxism. This was entirely to meet the needs of fighting--to remold oneself with the truth of Marxism and through the practice of struggle to accomplish the change toward the Marxist world outlook.

Lu Hsün once used a vivid comparison to illustrate the practice of struggle in which he remolded himself and hit back at false Marxism by using Marxism. He compared the translation of Marxist scientific literary and art theories, which he was undertaking at the time, to Prometheus' stealing of fire for man in Greek mythology. Full of revolutionary heroism, he said,

"I have stolen some fire from another land for the purpose of roasting my own flesh with it. The idea is that if by roasting my flesh it could taste better, then he who chews it will derive greater benefit from it and I may not use my own flesh in vain." So when the Marxist theories "hit the sore spot of the critics I don't like I would smile, and when they hit my own sore spots I would bear the pain, but would never add to or minimize the effect." Then he succeeded in grasping the dissecting knife of Marxism and pierced the heart of the false Marxists.

It was in this way that Lu Hsün became a confirmed Marxist, an outstanding fighter who waged struggle against false Marxism. Regardless of the complexity of the situation of class struggle and line struggle in which he found himself at the time, and regardless of the split and reorganization of the Left-wing literary and art front which resulted from the betrayal of renegades and hidden enemy agents, Lu Hsün was always able to stand consciously on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, see far and wide, positively and accurately see through all shapes and colors of the disguise assumed by the class enemy and false Marxists with his sharp political insight, and, holding up his dagger and javelin, carry out ruthless exposure and criticism.

For more than three decades both the two-line struggle in the Party and the acute struggle between true and false Marxism in the cultural and ideological sphere have been going on constantly, and will continue to go on in the future. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us earnestly, "Conscientiously read books and study, and master Marxism." The splendid achievements of Lu Hsün in his struggle against false Marxism will forever give us invaluable enlightenment. Only by ceaselessly raising consciousness of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in struggle, increasing the ability to discern false Marxism of all shapes and colors, and exposing the false Marxists and waging a tireless struggle against them will it be possible for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to advance ceaselessly in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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At the Back of the "Radiance of the Prophet"

by

Hsieh Sheng-wen (解胜文)
of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1971)

In the sixties, political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's kind portrayed Lu Hsün as an advocate of the belief that there were "men of foresight and vision," saying that in Lu Hsün's words was preserved "the radiance of the prophet."

Can there really be "men of foresight and vision" in the world who have "inborn knowledge"? That is completely a fraud. Through the demon-revealing mirror of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, it might be seen that at the back of "the radiance of the prophet" there was a small handful of camouflaged demons stealthily shooting arrows at Lu Hsün. These false Marxist political swindlers tried to slander Lu Hsün, the great communist fighter, by representing him as a man without root or source who was separated from the masses and from practice. That was wilful misrepresentation and vilification of Lu Hsün!

The great leader Chairman Mao said, "Lu Hsün was the principal commanding general of the cultural revolution of China. He was not only a great man of letters, but also a great thinker and a great revolutionist." Lu Hsün was great because he dedicated himself to the practice of revolutionary struggle all his life, and in the practice of struggle worked hard to study Marxism-Leninism, ceaselessly and strictly "dissected himself," and transformed his own subjective world. As a result, he quickly developed from an evolutionist to a believer of the class doctrine, and from a revolutionary democrat to a great communist fighter.

Lu Hsün absolutely refused to admit that "geniuses" could be spontaneously produced in the wilderness, or that he himself was a "genius." He said, "There is no genius. While others would spend some of their time drinking coffee, I would spend all mine on work." It was such revolutionary spirit of "With head bowed, I willingly serve as an ox for the newborn generation" that enabled Lu Hsün to produce "milk" and "blood" in a steady stream for the revolutionary literature of the proletariat.

Lu Hsün vigorously opposed literary and art workers who "refused to come into contact with practical social struggle, but merely wrote behind a glass window." He pointed out sharply at one time: "As a matter of fact, even in the case of a genius, the first cry he uttered when he was born is just like that uttered by any other ordinary child. It certainly cannot be a beautiful poem." This was Lu Hsün's pungent sarcasm against the theory of "special genius" and also an effective criticism against "the radiance of the prophet."

The ultimate object of the political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's kind in portraying Lu Hsün as an advocate of the belief that there were "men of foresight and vision" was to call themselves "prophets" and appoint themselves "guides" to deceive the people. Whether it was the sophistry of "prophets" or the nonsense of "genius," it was all the philosophy of bourgeois ambitionists. See, in order to gain a position at the core, Wang Ming at one time called himself "a hundred percent Bolshevik," and in order to usurp power, Liu Shao-ch'i at one time called himself "Liu K'o-ssu." These political swindlers do not understand Marxism at all, yet in spite of their ignorance they called themselves "Marxist theoreticians." As soon as an opportunity arose, they would come out in a hurry to make trouble, in a vain effort to attain their shameful counter-revolutionary ends.

But historical dialectics will always punish those deceitful people. Have those overlords who wore the crown of laurel of "prophet" on their heads not fallen one after another from their exalted seats? This enables people to see all the more clearly that Liu Shao-ch'i and the gang of "geniuses" and "great men" who were active at the back of "the radiance of the prophet" were but bourgeois ambitionists who moved against the current and criminals of history whose bad odor would remain for ten thousand years!

* * *

PEASANT CADRES

CCP Committee of Lanhsi Hsien, Chekiang Province, Intensifies Training and Education of Its Members Who Are Not Separated from Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1971)

(NCNA Hangchow, October 13) The CCP committee of Lanhsi hsien, Chekiang Province, seriously does a good job of training and educating the members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee who are not detached from production, and continuously raises the ideological level of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and increases their work abilities, so as to bring their role into full play in strengthening the collective leadership.

Of the members of Lanhsi hsien Party committee, 24 percent are distinguished Party members who are workers and peasants and are not detached from production; 45 percent of the members of the hsien revolutionary committee are also not detached from production. These comrades have practical experience, maintain close ties with the broad masses, and work vigorously. To bring their role into better play in the collective leadership, the hsien Party committee proceeds to strengthen training and education for them in all respects.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Attention must be paid to their not being separated from the masses and detached from production but to making them continue to work." In training the committee members who are not detached from production and raising their standards, Lanhsi hsien Party committee first helps them in handling the relationship between manual labor and office work, so that they really are not detached from production and can do their official work well.

Wang Pao-jung, a member of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee, is a peasant. At the beginning, the hsien committee put him to work in the office. He seldom took part in labor and kept in contact with the masses less frequently. Later, the hsien committee sent him back to the production team to participate in collective productive labor. But, he again showed the tendency of busying himself only with manual labor and taking no care of office work.

Facts made the hsien committee understand that: The only correct way to train the committee members who are not detached from production and to raise their standards is to keep them in production and at the same time charge them with office work. If they are placed long in the office, they will become alienated from the masses, and their "being not detached from production" will be meaningless. If they are given exclusively manual labor jobs, they can only be a group among the ordinary masses.

Accordingly, while Wang Pao-jung participated in manual labor, the hsien committee constantly maintained ties with him and imposed on him some specific

demands in work. Since the second half of last year, he has stayed in the production team and joined the commune members in doing collective productive labor. He seriously investigates the actual conditions of the team and promptly reports to the hsien committee the thoughts and feelings of the masses and the problems in work.

Some time ago, he discovered that some people of his unit did not implement the Party's policy conscientiously and the development of the collective economy was hindered. He immediately reported the matter to the hsien committee. On the basis of the facts revealed in his report, the hsien committee carried out a hsien-wide education in policy and ideology, thereby further carrying out the Party's various economic policies in the countryside.

To insure that its members who are not detached from production will do a good job of both manual labor and office work, the Lanhsi hsien Party committee has adopted a few concrete measures:

First, all committee members who are not detached from production should return to their units to participate in manual labor. Those who are really required in production work may come to work in the hsien headquarters for some time and then go back to do manual labor for another period of time.

Second, they are promptly made to read the relevant documents of the Party Central Committee and their next higher-level Party committee, so that they may understand the Party's directives and policies.

Third, all committee members meet periodically to exchange information on conditions in the hsien, so that they may understand the situation as a whole. Apart from this, the principal leaders of the hsien committee separately maintain ties constantly with the committee members who are not detached from production, and exchange information with them.

Fourth, in the course of participating in manual labor and maintaining ties with the masses, these committee members are asked to investigate the condition in their own units with reference to problems which have cropped up in the hsien, and to set up experimental points for solving the problems. Meanwhile, they must promptly sum up the new facts, new experience and problems in the units where they are, and report them to the hsien committee, so that the hsien committee may continuously enrich its experience in exercising leadership.

After these measures have been adopted, the committee members who are not detached from production may see the situation as a whole and pay attention to the work of the whole hsien although they are staying at the basic level. The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee may adopt resolutions and formulate directives which are more compatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The committee members who are not detached from production may also receive tempering and raise their standards in the course of manual labor and office work.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Give them work to do so that they may learn lessons and increase their abilities in the course of doing their work," Lanhsi hsien Party committee organizes in a planned manner the committee members who are not detached from production to make investigations and solve problems in the localities where conditions are complex, so that they may accumulate experience and raise their standard of leadership in the course of practical struggle. While giving the committee members free rein in doing their work, the hsien committee also charges some experienced old cadres with the job of giving them concrete help. Shown warm-hearted concern and given concrete help by the hsien committee, the committee members who are not separated from production quickly increase their work abilities and raise their standard of leadership.

In the course of training and educating the committee members who are not detached from production, Lanhsi hsien Party committee attaches primary importance to helping them study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, increasing their ability to distinguish between the genuine and the sham Marxism and raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In view of the fact that committee members live in different places, the hsien committee constantly arranges tasks of study for them in a planned manner and examines the state of their study, and requires them to write a report after completing a stage of study. If the committee members find difficulties in study because they belong to a low cultural level, the hsien committee would charge some people in the same localities with helping them to acquire culture and give them tuition.

To enable them to spur one another to study and to consolidate their achievements in study, the hsien committee calls a "discussion-application" meeting attended by all members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee once every month, so that they may exchange their experience in the study. Meanwhile, study classes are held for committee members who are not separated from production, so that they may devote a period of time to reading the books by Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao, studying the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and raising their ideological consciousness and theoretical level.

The hsien committee constantly studies and analyzes the ideological conditions of the committee members who are not detached from production and teaches them to make strenuous efforts to change their world outlook.

After being elected a member of the hsien committee, Fan Sai-o, an activist in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, thought that her position had now changed and she should first learn to solve the problem of her work ability. For some time, she slackened remolding of her thoughts and gradually cherished arrogance and complacency.

Upon discovering this, Ma Yu-ch'un, deputy secretary of the hsien committee, called upon her, had chats with her and cited his personal experience to show the serious danger brought by the failure to seriously remold one's work outlook and by arrogance and complacency. With the help of Ma Yu-ch'un,

Fan Sai-o studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind." She consciously fought against self-interest and repudiated revisionism. After that, she paid particular attention to transforming her world outlook and continuously eliminating arrogance and breaking down complacency. She made relatively good achievements in work and was praised by the masses.

Because training and education for them is carried out intensively, the committee members who are not detached from production and who are distributed in various fronts in the hsien have raised their ideological level and increased their work abilities by a remarkable extent. Now, the problems in the thinking and work of the masses can be reported very quickly to the hsien headquarters through these committee members. The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee can adopt resolutions and formulate directives in a way more compatible to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to the actual situation.

Meanwhile, a lively atmosphere of surging vigor and vitality and of fighting in unity permeates the leading group. New victories have been won continuously in revolution and production in the whole hsien.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Yulin District, Kwangsi, Conscientiously Strengthen Leadership Over Educational Revolution in Accordance With Chairman Mao's Great Teaching

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 15, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) The principal members of the CCP Yulin District Committee, Kwangsi, and of the Yulin District Revolutionary Committee conscientiously strengthen leadership over educational revolution in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Education must make revolution." They insist on having the No. 1 man take the lead in regularly going deep into the basic-level to carry out investigation and study for acquiring first-hand information, and ceaselessly tackle new problems that emerge from educational revolution, promoting the penetrating development of educational revolution in the entire district.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly after the "9th Congress" of the Party, principal leadership members of the CCP Yulin District Committee and the Yulin District Revolutionary Committee have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's theses regarding educational revolution to understand better and more clearly the importance of educational revolution. They realize that proper grasping of educational revolution by the Party committee and the revolutionary committee is a major question of closely following Chairman Mao in carrying out the proletarian revolution through to the end and in further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have consciously put educational revolution on their agenda of important business in order to study it regularly so that it may be grasped personally by the secretary of the Party committee and by the collective as an important question, and grasped at crucial moments.

Over the past two years, the No. 1 men of the Party district committee and the revolutionary committee have achieved these results: They delivered reports at each conference on educational revolution convened by the district; conscientiously grasped the development of ideological revolutionization and organizational revolutionization of leadership squads of schools, raised the political and ideological level of the teachers; and grasped well investigation and study to conscientiously sum up and popularize the advanced model experience of educational revolution so it may be used for directing the work of the whole district.

Through the practice of leading the educational revolution, the principal leadership members of Yulin District Party Committee and revolutionary committee realize that in order to carry out the proletarian educational revolution through to the end, they must consolidate the leadership power of the working class over educational positions to strengthen the building of the Party and to build leadership squads that are ideologically and organizationally revolutionized. The No. 1 men have grasped this question more firmly.

Since Chairman Mao issued the great call of letting "the poor and lower-middle peasants manage schools," the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants of Yulin district have ardently responded to the call and taken up the management of schools under the leadership of Party. However, a small handful of class enemies carried out sabotage and obstruction by various means, saying such nonsense as "People having their legs stained with mud cannot run schools well." Some people within the revolutionary rank and file also began to waver with regard to this major orientation.

The district revolutionary committee convened meetings in time to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings repeatedly, analyzed the situation and problems of educational revolution, resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's great directives, and relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants for running schools.

The chairman of the district revolutionary committee and members of the standing committee in charge of educational revolution went to Wuchin and Tunghsin brigades to make investigation and to understand the situation of running schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They also organized forces to make investigations at the three hsien including Yunghsien. Subsequently, the district revolutionary committee held an on-the-spot conference at Wuchin and Tunghsin brigades and at Shihtou commune of Yunghsien to sum up and popularize the experience in running schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants of these commune and brigades. As a result, within a period of only several months, all the rural middle and primary schools in Yulin district were put under the management of poor and lower-middle peasants, promoting great development of educational undertakings.

The district Party committee and revolutionary committee also promptly transferred a group of Party members and cadres to fill in and strengthen leadership squads of the middle and primary schools.

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor." "Our educational guideline should enable those receiving education to be developed morally, intellectually and physically so that they may become cultural laborers with socialist consciousness."

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Yulin district pay attention to grasping this question of orientation unremittingly, enabling educational revolution to always advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line triumphantly.

Kuiping hsien, using Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" as a guidance and proceeding from the requirement of the three revolutionary movements, has set up a "May 7" labor school, making changes in the educational system.

Comrade Liu Ching-yung, secretary of the Party district committee, chairman of the district revolutionary committee and political commissar of the military sub-district also went deep into this school to hold a forum

with revolutionary teachers and students to propagate Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution and his brilliant "May 7 Directive" and clearly pointed out once again that the "May 7" labor school was completely in line with the orientation of educational revolution. He also organized the revolutionary teachers and students to criticize relentlessly arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line and the theory of the dying out of class struggle, elevated their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, strengthened their consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, enabling the school to consolidate and develop ceaselessly into an advanced unit in educational revolution in Yulin district.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "We must grasp typical cases well," leadership members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Yulin district pay attention to the application of typical experience to direct work of areas, enabling educational revolution to develop concretely in a grand scale.

Over the past two years, they have summed up and popularized advanced typical experience of six units including the experience in running schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants at Shihtou commune of Yunghsien and at Wuchin and Tunghsin brigades of Yulin hsien, and the experience of the "May 7" labor school of Kueiping hsien, of Tayu senior middle school of Kueihsien and of Chulinghsia primary school of Popai hsien. In the course of grasping typical cases, they paid particular attention to incessantly bringing problems of areas to various points for study, to bringing experience of areas to various points to make elevation, and incessantly popularizing the experience of points in the entire district, promoting the gradual in-depth development of educational revolution.

Principal leadership cadres of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Yulin district adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings, and pay attention to one bad tendency while forestalling the emergence of another.

For example, in the course of thoroughly implementing the "May 7 Directive," they discovered during this year's first half that some schools attached too much importance to labor, affecting school teaching. They promptly organized cadres of the cultural and educational department to go deep into Chulinghsia primary school of Popai hsien to conscientiously make investigation and research, to sum up the advanced experience of this school in relentlessly grasping line education, in correctly handling the relationship between teaching and labor, and in the over-all implementation of the "May 7 Directive." Both the secretary and the deputy secretary of the district Party committee went personally to this school to make investigation and research, joined the students in attending classes and holding forums in order to acquire first-hand information. They also convened on-the-spot conferences on educational revolution at this school, and pushed the educational revolution of Yulin district ceaselessly forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Work in East China Hsien Advances Rapidly

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 20, 1971)

the revolutionary committee of tehhsing county in east china's kiangsi province has improved health work by organizing medical workers in the county seat to go to villages, allotting most of the medical apparatus to the rural areas, training barefoot doctors and launching mass campaigns to prevent and treat ailments with medicinal herbs. all this is in line with the great leader chairman mao's brilliant teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

before liberation disease was rampant in tehhsing situated in a mountainous area of the northeastern part of the province. the poor and lower-middle peasants, harassed by poverty and ailments, were on the verge of death. thanks to the great leader chairman mao's kind attention, the county's medical and health work made great progress after liberation. but the villages were still short of medical service owing to the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health work.

since its founding in march 1968 the county revolutionary committee has firmly carried out chairman mao's proletarian line on health work and made big improvements in three years.

there are now four times as many full-time medical workers and 30 times as many hospital beds in the rural areas of the county. eight commune health centres in the mountainous area can treat a number of difficult diseases and undertake herniorrhaphy, appendectomy and other operations. all the production brigades have their own clinics. some 1,000 barefoot-doctors of poor and lower-middle peasant origin have become the backbone of the medical and health work. they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and undertake mass campaigns to prevent and treat diseases with medicinal herbs. filariasis had long been detrimental to local people's health; its incidence last year was at least 90 per cent lower than before the great cultural revolution.

the county revolutionary committee pays great attention to giving rural medical workers and barefoot doctors education in ideology and political line and encourages them to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly.

the medical workers who remain in the county and commune hospitals make medical tours of the countryside in groups at various times, participate in collective productive labour and accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the county revolutionary committee also gives ideological education to barefoot doctors by running study classes and holding meetings to exchange ideas on living study and application of mao tsetung thought and commending the advanced so as to encourage them to continue productive labour, maintain close contact with the masses and retain the fine qualities of the working people. a poor peasant woman got rheumatoid arthritis eight years ago and the muscles of the limbs have become atrophic and her joints stiff and

deformed and she was paralyzed. long-term treatment was of no avail. with profound proletarian feelings and despite limited experience barefoot doctor yu jui-shou was determined to cure her. he travelled to all the nearby villages to learn folk and tested prescriptions from poor and lower-middle peasants and veteran practitioners. he also went to dense mountain forests dozens of kilometres away and climbed steep cliffs to collect medicinal herbs. he kept going to the patient's home to treat her with acupuncture and medicinal herbs every day for more than four months. she can now stand up again.

in the light of chairman mao's teaching "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level", the county revolutionary committee launched a mass campaign to prevent and treat diseases with medicinal herbs. it consistently follows the road of combining modern and chinese traditional medicine.

by their own efforts the poor and lower-middle peasants in the fuchiatun production brigade of the jaoern commune run a simple hospital to treat disease mainly with medicinal herbs. the peasants can be treated at little or no cost. learning of this the county revolutionary committee held a meeting on the spot to popularize the experience. a mass drive of offering secret prescriptions and collecting medicinal herbs spread throughout the county. a 72-year-old poor peasant climbed up the mountains to gather 20 different herbs which he had become familiar with while working in the red army hospital during the agrarian revolutionary war. when he took them back he asked others to help him write labels to indicate the function and use of the herbs and sent them to the brigade as samples. a practitioner offered a secret prescription kept in his family for generations for treating mammitis. in three months the county found over 820 specimens of medicinal herbs and 12,000 folk and tested prescriptions. the local people have become familiar with medicinal herbs. barefoot doctors and 280 doctors of modern medicine in the county can now identify and use more than 100 medicinal herbs. among the medicines used by the communes and brigades over 70 per cent are medicinal herbs. this encouraged the doctors of modern medicine to learn from doctors of chinese traditional medicine and accelerated their joint efforts. in the past the doctors of modern medicine could do little for chronic bronchitis and some other diseases. the combination of chinese traditional and modern methods has achieved good results.

persistence in the use of medicinal herbs has consolidated the rural co-operative medical service. the county revolutionary committee arranged for all communes and production brigades to grow medicinal herbs. last year the county gathered 300 tons of medicinal herbs. apart from meeting the needs of the county, it sold to the state 75 tons. communes and production brigades made over 530 effective medical preparations including injections, ointments, pills, powders and tablets. since the medicinal herbs are inexpensive medical costs are kept down. as a result 24 per cent of production brigades in the county give free medical service, while 69 per cent of production brigades have a surplus of funds for the cooperative medical service.

Popular Rural Medical School in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 20, 1971)

a part-farming and part-study medical school in shenmu county in northwest china's shensi province has trained many barefoot doctors under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on health work. the school gears its work to the needs of the countryside, makes energetic efforts to transform medical education and has firmly taken the road of combining chinese traditional and modern medicine.

. these barefoot doctors have learned how to prevent and treat common and recurrent diseases by combining chinese traditional and modern medicine. they serve the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly. the school is praised as one devoted to serving the peasants.

situated in a mountainous area in northern shensi, the county did not have any medical institution before liberation. great progress has been made in medical and health work under the kind attention of the great leader chairman mao. but the countryside still lacked enough medicine and medical service because of interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health work. under the guidance of the general line for building socialism, a part-farming and part-study medical school was set up in the county in 1959. the revolutionary teachers and students of the school have since studied and applied chairman mao's thinking on education in a living way and firmly struggled against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education. this has enabled the school to advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." the students are sons and daughters of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. it sets no restrictions on the age or educational level of the students. whether they come from rural production brigades or town, all of them go to the production brigades to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants after graduation.

the school concentrates on political education and regards revolutionizing the students' thinking as its fundamental task. when students enter the school, they first study chairman mao's three brilliant articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and his teachings on health work. in this way they foster the concept of studying medicine for revolution. in the course of teaching, the school organizes the students to work in the countryside. while preventing and treating diseases they investigate how the area used to be short of medical service as part of their class education and education on the struggle between the two lines. as a result, the students more consciously recognize the need to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

in line with chairman mao's instruction of "all work done for the masses must start from their needs", the revolutionary teachers and students investigate local medical conditions and solicit opinions from the poor and lower-middle peasants on how to run the school. this has reduced the length of schooling

and improved the curricula and teaching. they also went to some hospitals and clinics to read case histories so as to understand the common and recurrent diseases in the county.

after repeated investigations they summed up their practical experiences in teaching, shortened the length of schooling and simplified the curricula. they formulated a teaching principle, that is, "lecturing more on common diseases, emphasising major diseases, lecturing less on rare diseases and omitting diseases never found in the locality". they took many common diseases as the major teaching content. in accordance with the principle of applying what they have learnt, they integrate the basic courses with clinical practice. thus they have shattered conventions and organically combined both study and practice.

in teaching they give a number of lectures on methods of diagnosis and treatment suitable to rural conditions and folk remedies that the local people have confidence in. the peasants like to use simple and economical treatments, including folk prescriptions, acupuncture, massage and cupping. the school takes these methods as major teaching content and pays attention to treating ailments with local medicinal herbs, prescriptions and remedies.

chairman mao teaches: "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality." the school guides teaching from the viewpoint of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and stresses learning while doing and doing while learning. thus it closely integrates theory with practice and study with application. in order to help the students gain more practical experience it has set up a clinic, makes home calls and rural medical tours and has set up home wards in the vicinity and hospitalizes some patients in the school so as to enrich the students' practical knowledge.

the teachers and students recognize that only by combining modern and chinese traditional medicine can the school train barefoot doctors who serve the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the school encourages the teachers of both modern and chinese traditional medicine to help each other politically, learn from each other professionally, treat the patients together and overcome their own weak points by learning from each other's strong points. to learn modestly from local people, the teachers and students have made investigations in most of the production brigades of the county's 21 communes, collected more than 2,000 folk and tested prescriptions and remedies and verified the properties and use of 170 medicinal herbs and how they are distributed in the county. they describe in the textbooks the medicinal herbs and folk prescriptions which have good effect and use local herbs and prescriptions to treat common ailments.

under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and through repeated practice over the past few years they have compiled textbooks on how to prevent and treat common ailments and basic knowledge of chinese traditional medicine and two supplementary textbooks "collections of county folk and tested prescriptions" and "introduction to local medicinal herbs". according to the principle of "fewer but better", the textbooks initially combine modern and chinese traditional medicine, basic knowledge and clinical practice and prevention and treatment. this helps the students acquire professional knowledge based on local circumstances and adapted to the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

most of the students after eight months can diagnose many common ailments and can use 200 kinds of herbs and modern medicines and can give common prescriptions for chinese traditional medicine. after graduation, while continuing to take part in collective productive labour they bring medical service to the poor and lower-middle peasants and are liked.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Chekiang Province Builds More New Highways

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 19, 1971)

the southeast china province of chekiang has built over 2,000 kilometres of new highways during the past three years. even some remote mountain areas now have roads. this facilitates the interflow of goods between town and countryside and promotes industrial and farm production.

some 70 per cent of chekiang province on the southeast china coast is mountainous. it produces abundant grain, tamboo, timber, mineral and local special products. this makes road construction in these areas significant for the development of the national economy.

under the rule by the kuomintang reactionaries, chekiang had only 1,900 kilometres of highways before liberation. they ran only between cities on the plain. transportation in the mountains was done mostly by shoulder-poles. under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party after liberation, the socialist collective economy has been constantly expanding and consolidated, creating favourable conditions for road building. a drive to build roads in rural areas of chekiang began in 1958 under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

following chairman mao's teachings, the poor and lower-middle peasants and road builders constructed many roads in the mountain areas during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. linan county in the tienmu mountain area had very poor communications. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, led by the county revolutionary committee, built roads that help change the backwardness of the area and develop its economy. now, all 33 people's communes and towns in the county, except one commune, where roads are under construction, have motor traffic.

the transportation facilities stimulate the interflow of goods between town and countryside and aid industrial and agricultural production. this has brought profound changes in the political, economic and cultural life of the people. before the highway network was set up, the people in some mountain areas could only read back numbers of the "chekiang daily". but today the "chekiang daily" reaches them the same day or the day after. thus mao tsetung thought

can be disseminated quicker. mountain roads have saved a lot of manpower from transportation for agriculture. in many counties the per-hectare grain yield surpassed the 6-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the abundant local special products in these areas can quickly reach other places. this supports socialist construction and promotes local industry. the income of the commune members has increased.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Holds Reception on Successful Close of Chinese Photo Exhibition

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 19, 1971)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih gave a reception here yesterday evening to mark the successful close of the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction.

present at the reception were mohammad ibrahim abbasi, minister, and monammed khalid roashan, deputy minister, of information and culture of the royal government of afghanistan; mohammad anas, member of the house of the elders and former minister of information and culture; high-ranking officials of the foreign ministry and the ministry of information and culture and members of the press circles.

the colour documentary "samdech norodom sihanouk visits southern china" was shown at the reception and was warmly received by the guests.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Protocol of 14th Meeting of Joint China-Albania Committee for Cooperation in Technology and Technical Science Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

a protocol of the 14th meeting of the joint committee for cooperation in technology and technical science of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania was signed in peking today.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

the protocol was signed by sun hsiao-feng, leader of the chinese scientific and technical delegation and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and jani miho, leader of the albanian scientific and technical delegation and vice-president of the state planning commission.

attending the signing ceremony on the albanian side were: albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo; members of the albanian scientific and technical delegation kleo bezhani, andrea papastefani, antonin paloka, agim salillari, dilaver shkurt, safit memi and lambro strakosha; and fatbardh dedja, third secretary of the albanian embassy in china.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were: fang yi, minister, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; and members of the chinese scientific and technical delegation and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned including li lien-ching, wang tzu-chuan, kao shih-lun, tien jen-chieh, kan ning, chin feng-chu, chih teh-hsin, yu chin-chi, chiang hsiao-hung and cheng hung.

prior to the signing ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister fang yi met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with jani miho and other albanian comrades. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present at the meeting.

Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

the scientific and technical delegation from albania led by jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission, left here for home by air today. the delegation had come to attend the 14th meeting of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned sun hsiao-feng, han tsung-cheng and li lien-ching and all the members of the chinese group of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science.

also present were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and others.

during their stay in china, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited peking, tientsin, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, changsha, shaoshan and kwangchow and were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses in these places.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Delegation Led by Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo Leaves for Friendly Visit to Algeria, Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

a government trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo left peking by air today for a friendly visit to algeria at the invitation of the government of the algerian democratic people's republic. minister pai hsiang-kuo will also lead a government economic delegation of the people's republic of china to italy for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the republic of italy.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were vice-ministers of foreign trade li chiang and chen chieh, and leading members of departments concerned including ho ying, wang jun-sheng, hu shu-tu, tu yung-hsi and chen shu-tzu.

also present were algerian ambassador to china chaib taleb-bendiab, minister-counsellor of the italian embassy in china antonino restivo, and other diplomatic officials of the algerian and italian embassies here.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Premier Chou En-lai, Chang Hsi-jo Meet British Friendly Personage Malcolm Macdonald

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the british friendly personage malcolm macdonald.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned chen hsin-jen, tang hai-kuang, wei yung-ching, chi chao-chu, chang yi-chun, shen jo-yun, lin shang-chen and chao ching-tien.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Issues 29th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued his 29th message to the khmer nation here yesterday. full text of the message follows:

dear compatriots,

the gang of super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-cheng heng conceived a "grand programme" of celebration in phnompenh for the first anniversary of their charlatan "republic".

unfortunately for this gang, october 9, 1971 turned out to be a day of fear, fear of facing the anger of the patriotic khmer people.

the parade and festivities were therefore cancelled, and the super-traitors dared not even go out of their houses during the so-called glorious anniversary of their "republic" exclamation

- a.f.p. october 9, 1971: "fearing new terrorist attacks, the authorities have cancelled the parade and festivities,"

- reuter, october 9, 1971: "despite the deceptively peaceful scene in the capital, the war continued in the countryside with cambodia's largely agricultural economy badly mauled."

the same reuter cable points out that in phnompenh, there were only two "demonstrations": one is that of a band of young fascist hooligans riding on japanese scooters, "they cut a swathe through the city's sluggish traffic with their headlights blazing, horns blaring"; another is that of soldiers publicly complaining of the very "advanced" corruption in their "young republic", "soldiers had stretched ... banners carrying messages.... about half of the propaganda on display attacked corruption in the country. 'corruption is draining the blood of our people.'"

these demonstrations are rather shameful for the "republic" boasted so much in his speech on october 9, 1971 by the despicable cheng heng, puppet of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh who are themselves running dogs of u.s. imperialism exclamation

these running dogs have shown themselves to be particularly frightened on this "glorious" day of their "republic". concerning this, let us take a look at the following lines of robin mannock (a.p.): "this year... there were no parades and members of the government for the most part avoid the public."

is this the famous "unanimous support of the khmer people" given to the "republic", "unanimous" to the point that the bigwigs of the "new regime", on the occasion of their "july 14", carefully avoided all contacts with the "common people"?

in fact, these traitors had an "excuse". the same cable of robin mannock (a.p.) admits that they had severe headaches (sic) exclamation "cheng heng brushed briefly (sic) over economic and political headaches facing (republican) cambodians".

the headaches are so serious that the lonnolite "ambassador" um amreth had to admit at a press conference in rangoon that in cambodia, not a single citizen wishes to be appointed minister of the "republican" government, while the ministers now "in service", including lon nol the "saviour of the nation", only think of fleeing at the first "favourable" opportunity.

- reuter. october 9, 1971: "'no one in cambodia wants to be minister...', ambassador um amreth told a press conference marking his country's first anniversary as a republic. mr. amreth said when he recently returned home, prime minister marshal lon nol and his friends who were now ministers expressed their desire to quit."

is this the "conviction" expressed by cheng heng and lon nol in defeating "the enemy" completely in the near future?

as a matter of fact, these super-traitors are already aware that it will be difficult for them to escape the severest punishment which the patriotic and resisting khmer people will not fail to mete out to them at the time of liberation. they are making arrangements to flee cambodia in order to escape this punishment "in time". to stave off this day of punishment, they try to stir up unjust hatred and distrust once again among the people in regard to the khmer monarchy and myself. bestowing to himself the inadmissible

right to speak for the khmer people, the "dog" cheng heng claims that "the monarchy and sihanouk will never be allowed to be reinstalled in the country" exclamation

but our courageous people know perfectly well today more than ever that corruption is the doing of the gang of traitors alone who are taking cover under the deceptive cloak of the sham republic. the corrupted persons of the old regime and "those" of the "new" regime are the very same persons: lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng, ung mung, long boret, in tam, yem sambaur, phlek phoeun, hoeur lay inn, ong sim, khim tit, pho proeung, op kim ang, eng-hun, un tramuch, trinh hoanh, lon non, danh sanh, sosthene fernandez, tim nguon, littaye suon, chhan sokhum, prom thos, etc.

our people know perfectly well that these rotten persons are the only supporters (with their imperialist masters) of the big war raging in cambodia since their putsch of march 18, 1970, the only persons responsible for the humiliation, suffering, misfortune, misery, losses in life and property sustained by our nation, which are unprecedented in the history of our nation.

and our people could not forget that before march 18, 1970, our khmer nation, united around the throne and with norodom sihanouk as head of state, fully enjoyed independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, that our country received from the whole world the very flattering and merited name of "oasis of peace and happiness of life".

on october 9, 1971, which should be a day of national mourning, cheng heng dared to claim shamelessly that (a.f.p.)... "the sacrifices of the past year had been worthwhile and would pave the way for an era of peace for future generations".

such cynicism is unpardonable because before the putsch of march 18, 1970, no sacrifice, especially the sacrifice of the people's blood and lives, was necessary, and because the khmer people had never asked the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-in tam-cheng heng gang to "pave the way for peace for the future generations" for the simple reason that, without the horrible treason to the nation perpetrated by this gang, peace would have been easily preserved without interruption.

how can our people have confidence in the anti-national "republic" of phnompenh since it is this "republic" that has sold everything to richard nixon and u.s. imperialism: national honour, national independence, territorial integrity, neutrality, freedom and peace?

as to whether the throne (purely symbolic since 1960) should be abolished or not and whether sihanouk should be allowed to return to cambodia or not, this is a question to be decided not by the traitors but only by the sovereign khmer people and by the people's power already established in the liberated zone under the leadership of mr. khieu samphan, mr. hou youn and mr. hu nim. mr. khieu samphan, mr. hou youn and mr. hu nim as well as all other popular herdic resistants officially and unequivocally support the r.g.n.u.c. and recognize norodom sihanouk as the only legal head of state of cambodia.

so far as the citizens of phnompenh are concerned, the traitors vainly claim everywhere that "nobody misses sihanouk" and "no one thinks of him", but pro-imperialist newsmen prove the contrary. for example, mr. john parcell (reuter) wrote

in his phnompenh dispatch of october 9, 1971: "but there still remains a degree of support for prince norodom sihanouk among the people here." the "far eastern economic review", one of the "pillars" of the "free world" press in asia, in its august 14, 1971 issue (article of boris baczynskyj) wrote: "the word 'santepheap'... was nostalgic, recalling the time when samdech euv (sihanouk) ruled cambodia, when people could really dance and play during the khmer new year celebrations, when they moved around freely, unworried by curfews, terrorist grenades and assaults by drunken soldiers -- and when the peasants worked their land without fearing american bombs or vietcong mortars."

the same review in its august 21, 1971 issue wrote: "soldiers of the khmer republic and communist forces string antennas out of foxholes; peasants press little receivers to their ears.... all, an old french indochina president asserts, are listening to radio peking, and the voice of... prince norodom sihanouk." the "far eastern economic review" in its july 17, 1971 issue said: "15 months after the prince's overthrow and nine after the republic's foundation, the enthusiasms and hatreds expressed look oddly out of tune with the times. the republican ideals are wearing thin under exigencies of war and the... economic crisis.... desire mounts for a leader -- perhaps even sihanouk -- able to unite this war-torn country, bring peace and heal its economic and political scars.... there is a serious rice shortage in a country which traditionally exported part of the crop; confidence in the riel is so eroded it could turn into a panic rout.... nobody even bothers to talk of solving the unemployment problem. official corruption... shows no sign of abating... with virtually every factory and plantation closed or destroyed, it is ironical to recall that one former head of state's 'crimes', cited last march as a reason for ousting him, was 'sabotage of the country's economic and financial sector'.... the general disenchantment is beginning to find expression in the press which so strongly criticised sihanouk.... 'nokor thom' pointed out that the result, after a year of 'making revolution', (is): 'a people without a future, without stability, without security'..., 'this government (is not) responding to popular aspirations.... where can the people place their confidence now? where then is democracy?'"

my compatriots living under the yoke of the running dogs of u.s. imperialism exclamation the answer to the last two questions posed by the phnompenh press is ready to hand:

-- first, all khmer patriots, all khmers worthy of the name, have the duty to place their confidence in the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as vice-prime minister. it is their duty to appeal immediately to samdech penn nouth to save the motherland. the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann gang must be immediately removed from state power which it has usurped in phnompenh. samdech penn nouth will be able to restore quickly independence, peace, territorial integrity and neutrality to our beloved cambodia.

-- second, true democracy is found in the political programme of the n.u.f.c. and in the people's power already established in the liberated zone under the leadership of mr. khieu samphan.

thus, as i have pointed out to you above, the key to the khmer problem is there, within your reach. if you,

civilians or military men, take it, you will see that peace, national unity and concord will be immediately restored in a cambodia once again independent and neutral.

but if you continue to let the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh- in tam-cheng heng-trinh hoanh-chhan soknum-hang thun hak-ung mung gang to rule over you with the false label of "republic" and with the neo-colonialist and annexationist protection of u.s. imperialism and the saigon junta, then it is certain that you as well as our people in the zone not yet liberated by the n.u.f.c. will only have growing misfortune and calamity plunging you into a bottomless hell.

cheng heng the lunatic has vainly promised you every six months that his gang will win "final victory" in the coming six months. you know perfectly well that this victory and consequently an end to the war and the misery of the people are remoter than ever.

lon nol the "saviour" himself has admitted to his associates that in betraying the throne and the motherland, he had brought only malediction from heaven (sic) to his most accursed "republic".

to be certain, this anti-national and anti-popular dirty "republic" will meet an ignominious end under the mortal blows of the heroic fighters of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces fighting under the banner of the n.u.f.c. moreover, international opinion predicts that in the near future, richard nixon will be obliged to withdraw all his armed forces of aggression from indochina.

on the day following this withdrawal, the "republic" of the phnompenh traitors will collapse like a house of cards.

compatriots still serving the regime of the traitors exclamation

at the end of this message, i give you an advice: leave quickly the sinking ship of lon nol and company and rally quickly round the n.u.f.c., if you wish to save your skin and avert being condemned by our people's tribunal for betraying the independence, neutrality, unity, territorial integrity and peace of cambodia.

long live the kingdom of cambodia exclamation

long live the khmer people's power exclamation

down with the anti-national and anti-popular "republic" of the running dogs of u.s. imperialism in phnompenh exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, october 18, 1971

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception to Mark First Anniversary of Sino-Equatorial Guinea Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan gave a film reception in bata on october 14 to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and equatorial guinea, according to a report from santa isabel.

a chinese documentary "the great victory of mao tsetung thought" and a colour film "the red detachment of women", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme, were shown at the reception.

among the more than 700 guests present were vice-president of the equatorial guinean republic edmundo bosio dioco, president of the republican council jose martinez bikie, minister of the interior angel masie ntutumu, minister of justice rafael momo bokara, minister of finance andres nko ivasa, secretary-general of the presidency gaudencio asumu oyono medja, chief of the military office of the president juan manuel tray mueri, chief of the protocol of the presidency daniel mba oyono ayingono, military commandants of rio muni province and bata, and other senior officials.

diplomatic envoys of some countries attending the celebrations in bata of the third anniversary of the independence of equatorial guinea were also present at the reception.

the films were warmly welcomed by the guests.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean National Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams led by mamadou toure returned to peking by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to shaoshan and changsha.

greeting the teams at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, tsou po-hsien and shih hsiao, and chinese men and women basketball players. madame diop mamadou, wife of the guinean ambassador to china; and mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, and madame kaba were present.

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams arrived in changsha from shanghai on october 15. the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the guinean friends. yang ta-yi, vice-chairman of the

provincial revolutionary committee, and team leader mamadou toure made heart-warming speeches at the banquet, wishing that the militant friendship between the people of china and guinea would develop constantly.

accompanied by leading members of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission, the guinean friends made a special trip on october 18 to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and visited the exhibition hall attached to chairman mao's birthplace.

during their stay in changsha, the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams visited places where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities, including chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and the hunan institute for self-study.

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams played friendly exhibition matches in changsha with the hunan provincial men's and women's basketball teams, the honan provincial men's basketball team and the yunnan provincial women's basketball team.

CHINA AND IRAN

Shah of Iran Hopes Iranian-Chinese Relations Will Develop Further

(NCNA-English Teheran, Oct. 18, 1971)

relations between iran and china are perhaps the oldest in relations between states, and the civilizations of iran and china are the oldest in the world, shah of iran mohammad reza pahlavi told hsinhua here this afternoon. he was granting an audience at sadabad palace to correspondents from various countries to cover the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire.

he said, "the relations between our two countries, whether in the economic or cultural fields, have been long-standing. it is natural that these re-established relations not only should be resumed to the level reached in the past, but should also be further developed."

"we certainly hope that as two great asian countries, we shall both benefit from these relations," he stressed.

at the audience, he answered questions put forth by the correspondents.

Chinese Special Envoy Leaves Iran

(NCNA-English Teheran, Oct. 19, 1971)

chang tung, special envoy of the people's republic of china, left here by air today after attending the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire and paying a friendly visit to iran.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the delegation to china of japan-china friendship activists from japan's shizuoka prefecture with shinji aoki as its leader and haruo yamada as its secretary general.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned including chang yu and tuan yun.

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Leaves Peking for Sian and Yenan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

the japanese matsuyama ballet group with masao shimizu as its leader and mikiko matsuyama as its deputy leader left peking by special train this afternoon for a performance tour of sian and yenan, after successfully concluding its friendly visit here.

present at the railway station to give the group a warm send-off were leading members of the cultural group of the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, chao cheng-hung, yu li-chun, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yun, liu hsi-lin, hsiao hsiang-chien and wang hsiao-yi; representatives of the literary and art and sports circles li teh-lun, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and others; and several hundred workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary art and literary workers of the chinese capital.

...

the matsuyama ballet group gave eight sterling performances in peking for the appreciative audiences of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary art and literary workers.

the japanese friends visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking no. 2 cotton mill, the china dance drama troupe, the china peking opera troupe and peking university. they saw historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, visited the great wall and the summer palace, saw the colour films "the red lantern" and "shachiapang" and attended experimental performances of the modern revolutionary dance drama "ode to yimeng" and the modern revolutionary peking opera "the tuchuan mountain". they were given a very warm welcome wherever they went.

in an affectionate farewell scene at the peking railway station today, the chinese and japanese comrades-in-arms clasped hands tightly, encouraged each other and expressed determination to constantly strengthen the militant friendship and unity of the people of china and japan in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

a military delegation of the republic of mali led by captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, arrived in peking by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence. it was given a warm welcome by more than 1,000 commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen of the chinese capital.

members of the delegation are: major abdoulaye diallo, commander of the national gendarme; captain aliou traore, maintenance officer; and lieutenant ousmane dao, communication officer.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests from mali were: su yu, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other departments concerned including kuang jen-nung, chang ta-chih, teng hai-ching, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, pan yen, li chia-yi, hu chi-tsai, lung chen-piao, li kang, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chen mu-hua, liu fu-chih, wang lei, ting hsi-lin and ho ying.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and mali today. the crowd of welcomers carried red flags and streamers inscribed with "firmly support the malian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and other slogans. after minister kissima doukara and the other distinguished guests from mali alighted from the plane, vice-minister su yu, deputy chief of general staff peng shao-hui and others accompanied them to meet the welcomers who beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans of welcome. the distinguished guests from mali waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, and chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, went specially to shanghai to meet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

ibrahima yacinthe cisse, secretary of the malian embassy in peking, was present at the airport.

also present at the airport were mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking; fall ibrahima malle, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in peking, and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking.

the malian military delegation arrived in shanghai yesterday. upon its arrival and departure from shanghai, it was met and seen off at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

Vice Minister Su Yu Gives Banquet in Honor of Malian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and all members of the military delegation of the republic of mali led by him.

present were yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim, and ibranima yacinthe cisse, secretary, of the malian embassy in peking.

vice-minister su yu and minister kissima doukara spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

vice-minister su yu said: the malian people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. in the past two years and more, the malian people, under the leadership of his excellency head of state moussa traore, have made active efforts and scored fresh achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building their own country. the chinese vice-minister wished the malian people new victories on their road of advance.

he said: the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." in order to preserve their colonialist interests in africa, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the united states have over a long period of time constantly resorted to such tactics as creating splits, plotting subversion, or even sending mercenary troops for invasion, to undermine the african countries' national independence and their struggle against imperialism. we firmly believe that in the face of the african peoples' unity and struggle, all imperialist

tricks, be it political deception or military threat, will meet with ignominious failure. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army resolutely support the peoples of mali and other african countries in their heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

su yu said: the chinese and malian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the malian government and people have consistently stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and opposed the u.s. imperialist scheme of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". for this we express sincere thanks to you. we are glad to note that in recent years, the friendly relations between the chinese and malian peoples and armies have developed satisfactorily. he expressed the conviction that the current visit to china by the delegation will certainly contribute to the enhancement of mutual understanding between the chinese and malian peoples and armies and their unity against imperialism.

in his speech, minister kissima doukara said: we know that the chinese people's liberation army, which is deeply imbued with mao tsetung thought and loyal to the people from whom it comes, takes an active part in consolidating political power under the dictatorship of the proletariat. on behalf of the malian people, government and armed forces, i express my admiration for the chinese people's liberation army.

the malian minister said: our army keeps a constant watch on the territorial integrity of our country and guards it against any menace, internal or external, so as to ensure the realization of the aspirations for happiness, peace and justice of the masses of the people. in view of our country's geographical situation and the danger and menace of aggression by the imperialist and colonialist forces, we think it is still an urgent task for us to continue to develop and perfect the organization, discipline and training of our defence forces. for only in this way will we be able to ensure tranquility for our peasants, workers and other working people who are engaged in building their fatherland and consolidating their independence and liberty.

doukara pointed out: imperialism has not given up its desire to re-conquer the people of africa and the world and the methods it adopts for this purpose have become more and more treacherous. we must be well prepared to cope with any menace.

kissima doukara said: the number of people who support china is increasing. we believe that the people's republic of china will certainly recover her rightful seat in the united nations and her sacred province of taiwan will certainly be liberated.

he concluded: the peoples and governments of mali and china have established relations of friendship and cooperation, which conform to their aspirations for justice, peace and the unity of the people of the world. he expressed the conviction that the relations between mali and china will develop daily because they all hope to make effective contributions to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist front.

present at the banquet were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and leading members of the

departments concerned kuang jen-nung, chang ta-chih, teng hai-ching, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, pan yen, liang pu, li chia-yi, hu chi-tsai, lung chen-piao, li kang; chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chen mu-hua, liu fu-chih, wang lei, ting hsi-lin and ho ying.

military attaches of embassies of various countries in peking were also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Returned Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the chinese workers' delegation which has returned from a visit to korea.

attending the banquet were delegation leader chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and ho hsiu-chin, a member of the delegation who is now in peking.

present were also liu hsi-chang and ni chih-fu, members of the c.p.c. central committee and leading members of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of the departments concerned including chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang and tsao ke-chiang.

ambassador hyun jun keuk spoke at the banquet. first he congratulated the chinese workers' delegation on its successful visit to korea.

he said: the chinese workers' delegation highly evaluated the achievements made by the korean people in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and expressed active support to and firm solidarity with the korean working class and people who are implementing the grand fighting programme of the party's fifth congress and waging a just struggle for complete victory of socialism and independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland. all this greatly inspired the korean working class and people. the delegation's visit to our country has made important contributions to further developing the traditional relations of friendly cooperation sealed in blood between the working class and people of korea and china.

in his speech, delegation leader chang shih-chung pointed out: the delegation had learned many valuable experience through its visit to korea. it witnessed the tremendous achievements in socialist economic construction and national defence made by the heroic korean working class and people under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

chang shin-chung said: the working class and people of the two countries are brothers and comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin. their great friendship has been cemented in blood. in the future struggle against their common enemies the chinese working class and people will, as always, unite, fight and win victory together with the korean working class and people.

the banquet proceeded in a most warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Revolutionary Masses Warmly Hail Performance of Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe, friendly envoy of the heroic korean people, has come to china on a performance tour and was warmly welcomed by chinese workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary art and literary workers. the "people's daily" and other newspapers in peking carried articles by them warmly praising the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" performed by the troupe and heartily wishing the korean comrades-in-arms success.

in his article "learn from heroic korean comrades-in-arms", revolutionary art worker hao liang says:

"the sea of blood" profoundly reflects the great revolutionary exploits of the korean people in armed struggle against japanese aggression and praises the indomitable heroism and unyielding fighting will of the korean people in fighting against aggression and for national independence and liberation.

savage aggression and bloody oppression by japanese imperialism turned korea into a sea of blood and hurled the toiling workers and peasants into an abyss of suffering. but, where there is oppression there is resistance and where there is aggression raging flames rise against it. the heroic korean people stood up, took up arms and persisted in struggle. led by the anti-japanese guerrillas in mt. paekdu-san, they waged a life-and-death struggle against the japanese aggressors for the liberation of the fatherland.

we greatly admire the fighting spirit and fine revolutionary qualities of the korean people portrayed in the opera. we are profoundly inspired. the opera hails the oppressed people who take up arms in their just struggle for independence and liberation.

it vividly shows that so long as the oppressed and enslaved people dare to fight, take up arms, unite and persist in struggle, they can defeat any aggressor that looks strong. this is a tremendous encouragement to the oppressed people and the oppressed nations in their just struggle for liberation.

the korean people have a long history and splendid culture. korean literature and art have fine traditions and special national characteristics. this performance tour by the pyongyang national opera troupe is a good opportunity for us to learn from our korean comrades-in-arms. under the guidance of the revolutionary thinking on art and literature of the great leader of the 40 million korean people, comrade kim il sung, korean revolutionary art and literary workers

have created many fine works and made outstanding achievement in educating people in their glorious revolutionary tradition and the spirit of communism. "the sea of blood" is an outstanding example. the korean comrades-in-arms are serious and purposeful in every detail in their performance and the directing, acting, music, dance and stage effects are well coordinated and form a unity of high artistry. both the main roles and bit parts with enthusiasm all convey the character of the roles. the singing, music and dance are excellent and moving, created on the basis of korean national artistry.

china and korea are as closely linked by rivers and mountains as lips and teeth. the people of the two countries have sealed in blood their indestructible militant friendship in the common struggle against imperialist aggression. the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung points out: "the peoples of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who, sharing life and death and throwing their lot together, for a long time, have fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemies, japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism." at present our two peoples are waging common struggles against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the presentation in china of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" is of significance in promoting the militant friendship between the peoples of china and korea and between their art and literary workers. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." we chinese art and literary workers must firmly bear in mind chairman mao's teaching and unite and fight together with our korean comrades-in-arms at all times and win victory together in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

in an article "press ahead amid storms", the poor and lower-middle peasants' commentary group of the peking hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune says:

after we saw "the sea of blood" performed by the pyongyang national opera troupe under the guidance of the revolutionary thinking on art and literature of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, we were so moved that we could not calm ourselves for a long time.

the opera strongly condemns the towering crimes of japanese imperialism against the korean people and portrays their unyielding struggle for the liberation of their fatherland. it is a history of blood and tears of the korean people and a revolutionary history of their hard struggle. the heroic korean people did not bow before the cruel enemy but rose up from a sea of blood. the opera delineates the brilliant heroic images of the korean people who press ahead amid storms and stand fearless before bayonets.

we have the same history of blood and tears and the same national hatred as the fraternal korean people. we hail every great victory of the fraternal korean people and admire their heroic revolutionary spirit.

the opera reminds us once again of the profound friendship forged in long common struggle by the peoples of our two countries.

korean revolutionary fighters fought shoulder to shoulder with us in the forests of the changpai mountains against the

japanese aggressors; fine sons and daughters of the chinese people fought alongside the korean people in the tunnels of the sanggamryong against the u.s. aggressor bandits. the militant friendship and great unity sealed in blood of the peoples of china and korea are rock-firm and invincible.

the opera, though a revolutionary story of the anti-japanese struggle of the korean people in the 30's, is still of contemporary significance. u.s. imperialism continues to occupy our sacred territory of taiwan province and the southern part of korea and, in collusion with the japanese reactionaries, is reviving japanese militarism in an attempt to launch a new war of aggression. we will not allow history to repeat itself. we must keep the interests of the motherland and the world in mind, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and contribute to supporting the world revolution.

in an article "sing for tens of millions of labouring people", yu hsiao, an art worker of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army, praises the outstanding achievements of the korean revolutionary art and literary workers for their creative activities to implement the revolutionary thinking on art and literature of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung.

the article says: only by composing music with clear-cut characteristics of the time and national flavour can operatic art create typical images in typical surroundings and present revolutionary ideological content.

the great leader of the korean people comrade premier kim il sung says: "like all other art, music should serve the masses. it is essential to develop our music on the basis of national melodies, and in the final analysis, this is to serve the purpose of creating music that the people understand and love." in line with premier kim il sung's teaching, the musical composition of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" from beginning to end repeats melodies based on the musical tradition of the korean people. this basic form loved by the korean people expresses the rich thinking and feelings of the heroes as well as the theme of the opera through clear, vivid and concise musical images.

"the sea of blood" also has salient features in combining music, dance and other art forms. at the end of the first act, as the grandpa of yong sil passes on the good news "it is said the korean army this spring attacked the japanese bandits with weapons in their hands...", the heroic collective image of the korean anti-japanese guerrillas on mt. paekdu-san appears on the background amidst a chorus. in act three scene two, the melodies rich in korean national style usher in the girls who pound rice and sew clothing for the guerrilla fighters in a dance. there are the rich scenery and beautiful lighting. all combine to show that the unyielding korean people will win the victory in their anti-japanese armed struggle so that the sun will shine on the land of korea.

at the end of the opera, in celebrating the victory, the magnificent song "proletarians of asia, workers of europe and all the world, mobilize" closely joins the korean people's revolutionary struggle with the world revolution, and fully displays proletarian internationalism. amid the march "our ranks grow a hundredfold", the guerrillas and people advancing triumphantly with guns in hand fully demonstrate the strength of the korean people who are determined to carry the revolution through to the end.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Local Economy Study Group Stops Over at Peking on Its Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

the local economy study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region, made a stopover at peking and left for home today after its visit to bulgaria.

the study group was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned including wang yi-chih, yang li-kung, ma yi and chang yun-chih.

also present to welcome and see the group off at the railway station were le quang tuong and le tuan, counsellors, and tan phong, first secretary, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china.

during their stopover here, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by comrade fang yi.

Leader of DRVN Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

tà quang chien, leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament, arrived here by train this morning.

he was warmly welcomed at the railway station by yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizational committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players including hsu yin-sheng and lin hui-ching.

also present were le tuan, counsellor, and tan phong, first secretary, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and tran van tri, deputy leader of the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation, and other delegation members who had arrived in peking earlier.

nguyen nhut, third secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Track and Field Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 20, 1971)

the pakistan track and field team led by s.a. hassan left here for kwangchow by plane at noon today after its friendly visit to shanghai.

the pakistan team arrived here on october 16. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet on the evening of the 17th in honour of all the members of the team. the shanghai physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the hungkou stadium on the afternoon of the 19th to welcome the pakistan track and field team. after the ceremony the pakistan and chinese athletes gave a friendly exhibition. attending the ceremony and watching the exhibition were liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and other leading memoers of the municipal departments concerned.

during its stay in shanghai, the pakistan track and field team visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a rural people's commune and a primary school and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, they were given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of the shanghai physical culture and sports commission and athletes.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Leader of Romanian Industrial Exhibition Group Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

mircea badica, leader of the industrial exhibition group of the socialist republic of romania, gave a press conference here this afternoon.

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, was present.

present were more than 40 leading members of journalistic units in the chinese capital and other departments concerned including li.lien-ching, peng hua, hsueh shu-tien, peng ti and hsing jen-hsien, and correspondents.

mircea badica warmly praised the friendly relations and internationalist unity of the two parties, countries and people of romania and china. he pointed out: the basis of the relations between romania and china are respect for state sovereignty, national independence, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the principle of socialist internationalism.

the leader of the romanian industrial exhibition group said: the romanian people are heartily delighted at the tremendous, daily changes in china which have turned china into a strong

socialist country with a vigorously developing economy and great scientific and technical potentials.

He gave an account of the Romanian people's achievements in building a society with a many-sided development, and the achievements of the Socialist Republic of Romania in its foreign trade.

Mircea Badica gave an account of the performance, properties, uses and other features of some major products of the machine-building, petro-chemical, farm machinery and daily necessities industries on display at the Romanian Industrial Exhibition. He pointed out: these products signify the development, modernization and variety of Romanian industry. These products also demonstrate the efforts made by our workers and experts to raise production to the level of scientific revolution and modern technology.

In conclusion, the leader of the exhibition group Mircea Badica said: We deem the exhibition the best form for the Romanian and Chinese technicians and experts to exchange experience. At the same time, it will promote the economic relations between our two countries and further consolidate the friendship between the Romanian people and the fraternal Chinese people.

The Chinese comrades present on the occasion wished the Romanian Industrial Exhibition success, congratulated the Romanian people on their achievements in socialist construction and wished that the friendship and unity of the people of China and Romania would be constantly strengthened and developed.

Romanian Journalists' Delegation and Broadcasting and Television Team Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

The Romanian journalists' delegation led by Zamfir Dumaru, deputy director of the Romanian News Agency, and the Romanian broadcasting and television team led by Gheorghe Atanasiu, editor of the news and economic programme department of the radio station of the Romanian Broadcasting and Television Committee, left Peking for home by air today after concluding a friendly visit to China.

Seeing them off at the airport were leading members of Chinese departments concerned including Chang Chi-chih, Tai Cheng-yuan, Teng Kang, Hsueh Shu-tien, Peng Hua, Li Lien-ching, Liu Ke-ming and Li Hsi.

Also present were Romanian Ambassador to China Aurel Duma and his wife, and Ion Galateanu, Peking correspondent of the "Scinteia" and the Romanian News Agency, and his wife.

During their stay in China, the Romanian journalists' delegation and broadcasting and television team visited factories, rural people's communes, hospitals, schools and stores in various parts of the country and were accorded a warm welcome by the revolutionary people. Leading members of departments concerned in these places told them about the progress in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice Minister Li Chiang Meet Trade Mission of Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, met here this evening the trade mission of the singapore chinese chamber of commerce with wee cho yaw as its leader and tan keong choon as its deputy leader, and the journalists accompanying the mission.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-minister li chiang had a friendly conversation with wee cho yaw and tan keong choon, leader and deputy leader of the mission, and lim kee ming, member of the mission.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned including liu chun, wang wen-lin and chang kuang-tou.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 2nd Anniversary of Somali Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, warmly greeting the 2nd anniversary of the somali revolution. the message reads in full:

his excellency major general mohamed siad barre,
president of the supreme revolutionary council of the
somali democratic republic

mogadiscio

on the occasion of the second anniversary of the somali revolution, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extend warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government of the somali democratic republic and the somali people.

under your excellency's leadership, the somali government and people have repeatedly frustrated the imperialist schemes of interference and subversion and won continuous victories in their just cause of defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy. in international affairs, the somali government, upholding a just stand, supports the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and supports the african peoples in their struggles to oppose

imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and to win and safeguard national independence, and has thus made positive contributions to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people admire the somali government and people for their revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle and sincerely wish them new victories.

the chinese and somali peoples have formed a profound militant friendship in the long common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. i believe that, with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will certainly further develop and grow stronger.

chou en-lai
premier of the state
council of the
people's republic of china

peking, october 20, 1971

CHINA AND SOUTH KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Expresses Solidarity with Just Patriotic Struggle of South Korean Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "solidarity with the just patriotic struggle of the south korean students". the article reads in full:

university students in south korea have recently unfolded successive powerful struggles against the fascist rule of the pak jung hi clique, running dog of u.s. imperialism. more and more students have joined the ranks of struggle by holding demonstrations, marches, strikes and meetings to denounce the pak jung hi puppet clique for its traitorous crimes. they demand the abolition of fascist military training and fight for democracy, freedom and the reunification of their fatherland. the masses of the students demonstrated their valiant spirit of fearing no brutality in many fierce fights with the reactionary troops and police. the chinese people firmly support the just patriotic struggle of the south korean students and vehemently condemn the pak jung hi clique for its barbarous suppression of the south korean youth and students.

the new upsurge of the student movement in south korea reflects the further deepening of the political crisis of the u.s.-pak clique. as a faithful lackey of u.s. imperialism, the pak jung hi puppet clique has long been pursuing a criminal policy which injures the country and brings calamity to the people. faced with stronger and stronger discontent and opposition from the south korean people, it can only maintain its tottering reactionary rule by relying on the bayonet of its u.s. master to step up oppression of the people. however,

the more ruthless the oppression, the stronger the resistance. the resounding call of the south korean students against it; fascism and for democratic rights precisely reflects the aspirations and demand of the broad masses of the south korean people. sitting on a powder keg which may go off at any time, the pak jung hi puppet clique is having a harder and harder time.

it is entirely futile for the pak jung hi clique to put down the patriotic struggle of the south korean students by such violent means as arrests, imprisonment, torture and massacre. just as comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, says, "fascist repression by the u.s. imperialists and their hirelings in south korea only leads to the growing awareness and further tempering of the south korean people and to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces that will eventually bury the colonial system of the u.s. imperialists." the daily widening of the patriotic struggle of the south korean students once again shows that no force on earth can stamp out the raging flames of struggle of the south korean people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, points out, "the student movement is part of the whole people's movement. the upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement." we firmly believe that as the south korean people become more and more awakened daily, a new storm of struggle will decidedly rise against the u.s.-pak clique. their aspirations for freedom, liberation and reunification of their fatherland will eventually be realized. no matter how desperately the pak jung hi clique may struggle, it cannot avert doomed destruction.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

a delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation with nguyen van hieu, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, as its leader and trinh minh chau as its member arrived in peking by air this afternoon on its way to attend the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned including shen chien, mao pao-chung, huang chun, lin hsien-nung and li wen-kun.

also present at the airport were:

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo;

charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china tran binh; and

minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china nguyen tien.

Delegation of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation with nguyen van hieu, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, as its leader and trinh minh chau as its member left here by air this morning. the delegation arrived here yesterday on its way to albania to attend the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned including shen chien, mao pao-chung, huang chun and lin hsien-nung.

also present at the airport were:

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo;

charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china tran binh; and

minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china nguyen tien.

TAIWAN QUESTION

US, Japanese Reactionaries Intensify Scheme to Create "Independent Taiwan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1971)

a handful of people trying to create "an independent taiwan" and a group of right-wing japanese reactionaries staged a farcical demonstration in tokyo on october 16, under the instigation of the japanese reactionaries, which was marked by frenzied calls for "an independent taiwan". it followed a similar one held in new york on september 18 for so-called "taiwan independence movement", instigated by the u.s. imperialists, where a handful of reactionary elements called for "an independent taiwan". this fully reveals that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are stepping up their scheme for the creation of "an independent taiwan". they are vainly trying to separate taiwan province permanently from china, with a view to realizing their wild ambition to occupy taiwan permanently.

the events which took place on the afternoon of october 16, started with a meeting in hibiya park in tokyo attended by about 300 elements trying to create "an independent taiwan" and right-wing japanese reactionaries. at the meeting there was frantic shouting for "an independent taiwan". it is reported that most of the participants were japanese, some wearing the black uniform typical of the right-wing elements. several westerners were also present. after the meeting, this small body of persons, guided by japanese police cars and protected on all sides by the police, staged a "demonstration" in the downtown area of tokyo. carrying placards inscribed

with slogans written in japanese and english, they shouted slogans in japanese all along the route: "taiwan is not chinese territory", "one taiwan, one china", and "let the taiwan inhabitants exercise self-determination". they also distributed leaflets, which wildly assert that "the allegation that taiwan is the inherent territory of china is but ... a fabrication" and that "to support the taiwan people's right to self-determination is the only way to a just, long-term solution to the taiwan question". all this fully exposes the wild ambitions of the japanese reactionaries who are manipulating the "taiwan independence movement" in a vain attempt to re-occupy china's sacred territory taiwan province.

prior to the latest farcical "demonstration", the arch-war criminal nobusuke kishi, brother of japanese prime minister eisaku sato, in his capacity as an "advisor" led a 42-member "japanese delegation" for a sinister visit to china's taiwan province from october 6 to 9. the purpose of his visit was to collude further with the chiang kai-shek gang and particularly to hold secret talks and conspire with the pro-japanese elements within the chiang clique. in taipei city, nobusuke kishi unscrupulously advocated that japan and the chiang gang should develop their "goodwill and cooperation relations" and should "closely hold hands" in joint opposition to communism. the japanese reactionaries have recently repeatedly clamoured that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". former japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi falsely asserted that "for a long period of time, taiwan had been possessed by my country" and that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". eisaku sato brazenly announced on october 8 that "the japan-taiwan relations are unbreakable". such declarations by eisaku sato, nobusuke kishi and their like fully show how impatiently they are plotting for the re-occupation of china's taiwan province.

it should be pointed out that for years u.s. imperialism and the japanese reaction have overtly and covertly been hatching their scheme for the creation of "an independent taiwan". during recent times they have conspired even more closely, made use of each other, and openly intensified their criminal activities for the creation of "an independent taiwan". the japanese journal "shukan gendai" disclosed that douglas mendel, an agent of the u.s. central intelligence agency, who has close relations with peng ming-min, an element trying to create "an independent taiwan", went to japan in august to conspire with a japanese named kagenisa toyama. they met with the leaders of various organizations in japan which are plotting to create "an independent taiwan" in the okura hotel in minato district of tokyo. at this "joint meeting" they worked out a plan for intensified conspiratorial activities. the so-called "taiwan independence league" with its headquarters in the united states also brazenly declared in a "press communique" on august 2: "we believe that the policy of 'one taiwan, one china'... is most conformable to reality, fairest and most favourable to the united nations and the united states as well as the taiwan people". it also clamoured that "even though peking (meaning the people's republic of china) occupies its seat in the uno, this does not at all mean the recognition or tacit consent of the propositions of the government of peking (meaning the people's republic of china) about taiwan territory". in a recent article, the organ of the so-called "taiwan independence league" published in japan also made outcries that now it is "a final and good opportunity for taiwan independence".

the "meeting" and "demonstration" in tokyo were organized by a few organizations plotting to create "an independent taiwan", some of them with headquarters in the united states. therefore, such "meetings" and "demonstrations" held in new york and tokyo did not take place by chance; they were a premeditated plot of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, particularly the u.s. imperialists. they dream of a fait accompli of "an independent taiwan" so as to achieve their criminal purpose of occupying permanently taiwan province, china's sacred and inviolable territory. this can never be tolerated by the chinese people.

the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are stepping up their scheme for the creation of "an independent taiwan", yet, their followers are only a handful of scums of the chinese nation. the broad masses of the compatriots in taiwan warmly love their socialist motherland. they are longing for an early liberation of taiwan and return to the embrace of their motherland. the countries and people of the world who uphold justice sympathize with and support the sacred cause of the chinese people to liberate their territory taiwan province. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' scheme to separate the taiwan compatriots from the great chinese people and the taiwan province from china's sacred territory will never succeed.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Delegation from Turkey Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 19, 1971)

the delegation from turkey led by cihat baban left here for home by train today after concluding its visit to china.

during their stay in kwangchow, all the members of the delegation attended the reception on the opening of china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair. they visited the export commodities fair, factories, rural people's communes and schools. the guests from turkey visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by comrade mao tsetung in 1926. all the members of the delegation were honoured at a farewell banquet given yesterday evening by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

during their stay in china, the guests also visited peking, nanking and shanghai. in all these places, they were warmly welcomed by local people.

on its departure from kwangchow today, the delegation from turkey was seen off at the railway station by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; wang an-chu, a leading member of china's export commodities fair; and huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. also present was wang ming-chun, deputy director of a bureau of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, who specially accompanied the delegation to kwangchow on its visit.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Henry Kissinger Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

dr. henry a. kissinger and his party of thirteen members arrived in peking by special plane at noon today to make concrete arrangements for the visit to china of president nixon of the united states.

among those present at the airport to greet them were yeh chien-ying, chi peng-fei, yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, han hsu, ma jen-hui, wang hsiao-yi and chien ta-yung.

chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, tang wen-sheng and others went specially to shanghai to meet them and accompanied them to peking.

when dr. kissinger and his party stopped over at shanghai this morning, they were met at the airport by feng kuo-chu, a member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and Chi Peng-fei Hold Talks with Dr. Henry Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, held talks here this afternoon with dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant for national security affairs to the president of the united states.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, han hsu, chien ta-yung, chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, kuo chia-ting and lien cheng-pao.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were: brigadier general james d. hughes, dwight l. chapin, alfred le s. jenkins, john h. holdridge, winston lord, commander jonathan t. howe, miss dianne c. matthews and miss julienne l. pineau.

after the talks, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying and chi peng-fei gave a banquet to entertain dr. kissinger and his party.

END

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